State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1858. NO. 11.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2 do.	1 25
Do.	do.	3 do.	50
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. Cl
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business.
April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County County, September Term, 1858.
Ross Morse vs. Schooner Jo Flanner. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the owners of the Schr. Jo Flanner, are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 5th, 1858 [pr. adv. $5 50] 10-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1858.
Henry VanGlahn vs. Jacob Wessel. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Oct. 15th, 1858 [pr. adv. $5 62] 7-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1858.
Sam'l. R. Bunting, Administrator *de bonis non* of Joseph Barker vs. The heirs at law of said Joseph Barker. } Petition for sale of Real Estate to pay debts, &c.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Barker, Alexander Barker, and others, heirs at law of Joseph Barker, are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered, and the land sold, as prayed for in the Petition.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Oct. 15.—7-6t. [pr. adv. $5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Columbus County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1858.
Ann Smith vs. William G. Smith, Henry J. Smith, and others, heirs and next of kin of Samuel Smith, dec'd. } Motion to propound the last will and testament of Samuel Smith, dec'd.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Smith, William Brantly, and wife Elizabeth, Dillon Brantly and William Brantly, Jr., defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, and object to the probate of said will, if they think proper.
At office, the second Monday of August, A. D., 1858.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
Oct. 8. 1858 [Pr. Adv. $5 62] 6-6w

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters of Administration *Debonis Non* at September Term, 1858, of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Maurice A. Moore, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Nov. 5th, 1858—10 3t* W. S. PRIDGEN, Adm'r.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.
ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt. C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy, at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. Gaillard, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience.—The drill, discipline and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States. History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.
The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November.
The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide instruction, text books, stationery, quarters, board, fuel, lights, washing, clothing, (except shirts, drawers, and socks,) and medical attendance.
No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.
Pupils will be received as day scholars for drill and instruction at the rate of $105 per annum, payable in three equal instalments at the dates above mentioned. But in this case they will be provided with arms and accoutrements only, and no responsibility will rest upon the Academy except during the hours at which such pupils are actually engaged on drill or at recitation.
For further information address the undersigned at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st, after that date at Hillsborough, N. C. C. C. TEW.
Oct. 1st, 1858. 5-12t-w.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

Rewards.

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

$50 REWARD
WILL BE PAID BY THE SUBSCRIBER, for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of my man *JOHN*. He is a mulatto: the common color, only some parts of his face is darker than the other parts: has good teeth, long and rather crooked nose, and otherwise featured well, except his color; of medium size, 5 ft. 8or 9 inches high; weighs about 150 lbs.; is between 25 and 30 years of age; quick spoken—quick in his actions, and quite intelligent. He was reared and owned in Lancaster county, Virginia, by a man named Dunaway, and may try to get back to that region. I bought him in Wilmington some four years ago, from Ansly Davis, or M. Cronly. He deserted on the 7th inst., and may be lurking about Wilmington, on his way to Virginia.
JOHN MERCER.
Brunswick co., N. C., Oct. 12, '58. 35-3t—8-tf

Wanted.

10,000 DOLLARS.
WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m*

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

☞$1000 A YEAR.☜
We want Local and Traveling
AGENTS
in all parts of the
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES,
to whom the largest Commissions will be paid. Our List includes
OVER 25 VOLUMES OF
T. S. ARTHUR'S WORKS.
Also, a large and saleable list of
HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL BOOKS, &c.
Among these will be found LIVES of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, Dr. E. K. KANE, and other distinguished *Explorers and Travelers, &c.*
Among our recent publications are the Public and Private **Life of Louis Napoleon,**
History of India, AND
The India Mutiny;
Livingstone's Travels and Explorations for Sixteen Years in the Wilds of Africa, &c., &c.
All of these Books are among the most saleable published.
OF LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS ALONE,
we have sold
OVER THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES,
and the sale is increasing. Many of our Agents are making from $5 to $10 a day in selling our Publications; and we claim that our List includes the most saleable Books offered to Agents and Canvassers. And believing in
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
we furnish our Books to Agents for from 10 to 12 per cent. below the usual prices.
For full particulars of Agency, Terms, &c., address
J. W. BRADLEY *Publisher,*
48 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Sept. 24, 1858.—4-2m Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMERS LOOK OUT.
ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.
WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

For Sale and to Let.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SALE IN DUPLIN.
IN OBEDIENCE TO SUNDRY DECREES OF THE Court of Equity for Duplin county, I will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first day of January, 1859, the following described Real Estate in said county, viz: The HOUSE and LOT in Kenansville, known as the *UNION HOTEL*, lately occupied by John D. Abernathy, deceased, and which is a popular and pleasant location in the said Village. Also, *A TRACT OF LAND* containing 200 acres, on Mill Branch, near Kenansville, where the late Mrs. Elizabeth A. Houston formerly resided, (a desirable and valuable little place.) Also, a tract of Land containing 150 acres on Limestone Creek, and formerly belonging to Margaret R. Whaley, dec'd. Also, a tract of Land containing 140 acres on the North East River, and formerly belonging to Bryan Mallard, deceased; also, a tract of Land containing 150 acres on Mathis' branch, and formerly the property of Samuel Davis, deceased; also, a tract of Land containing 75 acres on the waters of the North East, and formerly belonging to Alexander Quinn, deceased.—Terms made known at sale, which will be for the most part, bonds at six months, bearing interest.
JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin Co., Oct. 29, 1858. [Pr. Adv. $12 68.] 9-ts

FOR SALE 4,360 ACRES GEORGIA LANDS.
200 ACRES OPEN LAND, 1,000 acres river bottom land, rich and heavily timbered, and about 3,300 acres of excellent Yellow Pine timbered land. There are tolerable good plantation houses upon the premises, situated on a nice elevation, giving a fine view of the entire place, and a well of good cool water. It is fine farming land for long staple or Sea Island Cotton, growing from six to eight hundred pounds per acre. It grows splendid Corn, Oats, Peas, Rice and Potatoes.
The lands are in one body, located on the East side of the Altamaha River, which is navigable all the year, bounded by the river on the West for two miles in extent, on the North by Musk Melon Creek, on the South by Beard's Creek, being protected on three sides, making it a desirable location for the Turpentine business. The Creeks on the North and South being suitable for floating timber into the river, situated ten miles above the crossing of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Rail Road, forty miles from Darien, and convenient for the Brunswick market, being open to three good markets for either shipping or mill timber, with the very best of water carriage. There is no place in the South that offers so many inducements to purchasers.
These lands can be purchased at a low price, half cash and the balance in twelve months, titles indisputable. For further particulars, apply to A. G. BUTTS,
Macon, Ga.
August 20th, 1858 295-2m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulberry, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said tract, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP*, with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE*. A this time carting can be done through any of said Lands The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a Negro, who gives his name as JOHN, and says that he belongs to Jas. Williams, near Washington, N. C. The boy is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, very black, and the left eye out. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7, 1858. 6-tf

FOR RENT.
THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY WARDS & WILSON, at Herringsville, Sampson county, N. C. Any person wishing to rent, will find this an excellent stand for business, and a good house. For further particulars, apply to, or address, ROBINSON WARD, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, N. C.
Sept. 10, 1858.—2-9t.*

LANDS FOR SALE.
Andrew S. Garr and others, vs. Lewis Curtis & Nath'l. Thurston, Trustees of the Apalachicola Land Company, and others. } State of Florida, Middle Circuit, in Leon County. In Chancey.
PURSUANT to a Decree rendered in this cause, the subscriber will sell by auction at the places and times herein specified, all the lands belonging to said Company embraced in "*The forbes purchase,*" and lying in the counties of Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden and Liberty, viz: the lands lying in the first two named counties will be sold at TALLAHASSEE, on the seventh (7th) day of December, and those lying in the last two, will be sold at QUINCY, on the fourteenth (14th) day of December next.
These lands, comprising about a million of acres, extend from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola Rivers; they exhibit every variety of timber indiginous to this latitude, including, of course, live oak, cypress, cedar and juniper; the soil is adapted to the growth of grain, cotton—long and short staple, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The waters abound in fish, and the forest with materials for ship-building and naval stores.
TERMS—"One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in one and two years, in equal instalments, with eight per cent. interest from date of purchase; titles to be made by the Receiver when all the purchase money is paid."
The sale will be positive and without reserve.
JOHN BEARD, Receiver, &c.
Tallahasse, August 28, 1858. 1-tD.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES*. There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent low-land Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *YATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION*. These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.
E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
Fawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & PLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

T. WADDILL
Has taken charge of the
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.
WITH EFFICIENT AID IN THE DIFFERENT departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.
☞Raleigh and Warsaw four horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House daily, and the Salem Stage triweekly.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1858. 6-3m

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to amend the law of incorporation of Long Creek Academy, in the county of New Hanover. [Nov. 1st, 1858—10-5w

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation of the town of Lillington, (now Long Creek,) in the county of New Hanover. [Nov. 1st, 1858—10-5w

NOTICE.
APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE NEXT LEGislature of North Carolina, for the passage of a law making a new County, to be called Lillington, out of that portion of New Hanover, embracing the Districts of Upper Black River, Lower Black River, Caintuck, Long Creek, Rocky Point, Holly Shelter, Piney Woods and South Washington. Oct. 29-9-3t.

LOST,
AT, OR BETWEEN CLINTON AND THE SUBSCRIber's House, the following Notes, wrapped in a small black pocket book: One note on Jonas Edwards, John Edwards, Surety, for $425, date not recollected, made payable to John W. Hall; one on Winifred Jerman, for $200, date not recollected; one on Thomas Jerman and Henry Jerman for $100; payable 2nd Jan'y, 1859; one on Winifred Jerman for $181, date not recollected; one on John T. Heath and others for $132, dated 2nd Jan., 1858; one on John Edwards & Jacob Edwards for $100, payable 2nd Jan. 1859; one on Jonas Edwards for $38, dated Sept. 4th, 1857; one on Wm. Ballard for $25, date not recollected; one on Wm. F. Green, for $30, date not recollected; one on Lewis Freeman, for $40, date not recollected; one on Lewis P. Fordham for $32, date not recollected; one on ditto, for $25, dated Jan. 2nd, 1858; one on Merritt Jones & others $44, dated Jan. 2nd, 1858; one on David Craft, for $17, dated 4th of Sept. 1857; one on Richard Miller, for $17, dated the 4th Sept. 1857; one, on James Griffin for $30, or upwards, dated Sept. 4th, 1857; one, on Levy Whaly for, $32, date not recollected; one on John F. Heath & David Jones for $17, date not recollected; one, on Wm. G. Whaly for $35, dated December 3d, 1857; one, on Wm. Thompson & Wm. A. Cox, for $16,75, dated December 3d, 1857; one, on Wm. Covanagh, for $33, 50, dated December 3d, 1857; one, on Bryan Whaly and others for $16,75, dated, December 3d, 1857; one, on Lewis Whaly, for $34, dated Dec. 2d, 1857; one on Ivy Fordham for $11 75, dated Dec. 3d, 1857; one on C. Q. Bishop, for $25, date not recollected; one order on John E. Turner, payable to L. P. Fordham, for $30, or upwards, date not recollected; one, on John B. Freeman, for $50, with a credit of $20, date not recollected; two, on Wm. Jones, for $21 and $16, respectively, the latter made payable to Wm. Kinsey, date not recollected; several notes on Sarah Jerman, dates and amounts not recollected; two, on John S. Howard, for $33 each, dates not recollected; and others that the subscriber cannot at this time remember.—All persons are forewarned from trading for said notes, and the makers of said notes are forewarned from paying them to any other person except myself. The finder of said notes will be liberally rewarded, on returning them to the subscriber. JOB L. JERMAN.
Sandy Foundation, N. C., Nov. 3, 1858. 10-4t

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING OBTAINED LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Jesse Hardeson, deceased, at the September term, 1858 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator, to come forward and make payment; and those persons having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. HILL KING, Executor.
Oct. 22d, 1858. 9-7t

BOARD.
HAVING TAKEN THE ROCK SPRING HOTEL THE ensuing year, and engaged the services of a gentleman and his Wife, both experienced Hotel-keepers, I will receive Boarders by the month, week or day, on reasonable terms. My table will be supplied with the best the market will afford.
I have determined that the fare shall not be surpassed by any house in town. GEO. ALDERMAN.
Sept. 30th, 1858. 21-1w—5-3m*

STOVES AND GRATES,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, OF THE LATEST AND MOST
IMPROVED PATTERNS,
ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice. L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 28-1w—7-6m

PUBLIC DAY IN DUPLIN COUNTY.
THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL COURTS OF THE county of Duplin, the Register, the Sheriff and other officers of said county, *for public convenience*, have agreed that they will meet in future, at the Court House in Kenansville, *ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK*, for the transaction of business connected with their several offices.
THOMAS J. CARR, Sh'ff.
September 1st, 1858. 4-3m*

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

PHOTOGRAPHING AN EXECUTION.—The Photographic News (a new journal devoted to photography) contains a strange and startling narrative from a correspondent in Algeria. It appears that a family of Arabs (one of them a Sheikh) had been convicted, and very properly condemned to death, for a most atrocious murder in the vicinity of Algiers. The correspondent resolved to photograph the execution of these ruffians. He says: "The crowd of men was immense, and as the rays of the rising sun fell upon their upturned swarthy faces it was painful to see the earnest and even frightened expression of their countenances. I had been present not long before at an execution in France, which thousands had assembled to witness, and the recollection of the jests and laughter I had then heard made the dead silence on the present occasion more impressive. I at first thought this silence was owing to the number about to be executed, yet I could not reconcile this interpretation of it with the reports I had heard of the indifference of the natives to human life. I asked the driver of the wagon if such silence was usual, and learned from him, half a native himself, the reason. The Arabs are followers of Mahomet, and believe that their bodies, after death, will, by means of the tuft of hair they leave on their otherwise shaven heads, be conveyed by their prophet into paradise. Now, the head, which is completely separated from the trunk by the action of the guillotine, can alone, according to their belief, be placed in paradise, and as the body must be left on earth, they conclude (what is perfectly natural, seeing the nature of their paradise,) that this arrangement will not contribute much to the owner's gratification. I have since heard that when the native chiefs executed a man by cutting off his head, the executioner invariably left it attached to the body by a bit of flesh, with a view of obviating the inconvenience referred to above. The criminals were not brought on the scaffold together, but led up one at a time. The first was the Sheikh, who seemed perfectly indifferent to his fate. So rapidly was he bound to the plank and thrust under the axe, that I had barely time to insert the plate-holder, and get the instantaneous movement into order, before the sharp edge descended and his head rolled into the basket. This picture was quite successful, and so was the second, but the third presented a dim appearance; the fourth was nearly, and the fifth and sixth were wholly invisible. How to account for this I know not, unless the atmosphere around the scaffold became in some way affected by the blood, the odor of which was distinctly perceptible to me.—Perhaps some of your readers may be able to suggest the reason."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—There were twenty-four deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday.

From the London Times, Oct. 18.

The Franco-Portuguese Difficulty.

Whatever be the result of the difference which has arisen between France and Portugal, there are in it many things on which the mind of a well-wisher to the general peace of Europe, and to the great interests of humanity at large, must rest with little satisfaction.—The circumstances appear very simple, and, indeed, on the facts there is very little dispute. A French vessel, the Charles et Georges, is found by the Portuguese authorities of Mozambique on a part of the coast interdicted to the approach of foreigners, because an approach to it in that particular point is regarded by the Portuguese Government as almost conclusive evidence of an attempt to carry on the slave trade. On board the ship were 110 negroes and a delegate of the French Government. The delegate and captain stated to the Portuguese authorities that the men were there by their own free consent, having engaged themselves to go as laborers to the island of Reunion, that the negroes had regular passports from the authorities at Mozambique, and that the vessel was lying off the interdicted portion of the coast for the purpose of obtaining a surgeon. To this it was answered by the Portuguese, that a surgeon was to be found at Mozambique, and was not to be found on that part of the coast.

The negroes were examined, and declared one and all that they were carried off against their will and not in virtue of any agreement, and the passports spoken of turned out to be a document furnished by a native chief, who probably was

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1858.

Duplin Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to I. B. Kelly, Esq., Secretary of the above Society for a copy of the list of Premiums awarded at the Fair held last week, and noticed on our fourth page. We desired to publish the list to-day, but are compelled from the pressure on our columns to postpone it until our next issue.

W. W. Rail Road—Stockholders' Meeting.

The Stockholders met in the Court House at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and organized by calling Owen R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin, to the Chair, and appointing John M. Washington and Patrick Murphy, Esqrs., as Secretaries. The Secretaries, with W. A. Wright, Esq., were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and assertain the amount of stock represented individually.

The committee on stock reported as follows: Shares represented in person, 2,218; by proxy, 7,963—total, 10,181, which being a majority of the whole amount of stock, the Convention was declared ready for the transaction of business.

The report of the President and Directors was read by Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, President.

From the report of the President and Directors and accompanying report of the Engineer and Superintendent, we learn that the total receipts of the Company for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1858, have been $446,583 30, being $47,925 26 less than during the last preceeding year, while the reduction in expenses has amounted to $46,813 53, exhibiting a falling off in nett income of only one thousand dollars, which is believed to be a remarkably favourably result, in view of the fact that the past year has been one of the most trying upon the business of the country generally and of the Rail Road interest in particular. Indeed, taking into account the reduction of floating debt the nett profits of the road have been $2,177 23 in advance of the preceding year.

The main falling off in the receipts has occurred in the department of through travel, and to this result a number of causes have contributed. The depression of the business of the country restricting travel—the opening up of rival lines, and, perhaps more than either, the difficulty if not impossibility of keeping up a through ticket arrangement between this point and New York. A mode is suggested by which these constantly occurring difficulties may be removed, to the certain benefit of the Company and of the travelling public. To this matter we have, from time to time, called attention through the columns of the Journal.

The first English debt of the Company falling due this year, has been arranged by the payment of one-third in cash and an extension of time upon the balance. The debt of the Company on the 1st October, 1858, was $944,726 25. Of this debt $250,000 consists of the bonds of the Company endorsed by the State, which are payable in equal installments, on the 1st January, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863. The report goes on to say that "these payments can be readily made, as they fall due, by withholding a semi-annual dividend, thereby distributing among the Stockholders $46,000, instead of $92,000, for the ensuing five years; or, if the State would renew its endorsement for a short period of time, say four, five, six or seven years, the debt could be easily paid without any interference with our seven per cent. dividend. The matter is respectfully submitted to the Stockholders for their determination.—Our six per cent. bonds, issued in 1848, amounting to $443,555 56, will fall due in 1868. The legitimate accrues from our sinking fund will put the Company in full possession of means to meet this debt at maturity, as well as to liquidate the bonds endorsed by the State. We will then have four additional years to meet the debt of $148,444, which has just been extended. Thus at the expiration of fourteen years the Road will find itself relieved of debt, and that, too, after a regular annual distribution of seven per cent. dividends."

Upon the whole, we cannot but regard the showing as highly satisfactory; indeed, we know that several gentlemen largely interested in the road, were most agreeably surprised on finding that the exhibit was so good, since it is known that there has been hardly a Railroad Company in the country that has kept clear of difficulties during the past year of panic and embarrassment. Of course, the favorable balance between receipts and expenditures has only been obtained through the exercise of rigid economy. For some years past large expenditures have necessarily been made for the erection of new depot building, ware-houses, bridges, etc., as well as the filling up of trestle-work. As these wants become supplied, of course the expenditures on their account will cease, or be greatly reduced, as, indeed, they have been this year, and will be still more so in the future. The management of the road have been anxiously looking forward to the time when this state of things should arrive, so that the actual operating expenses of the road could be arrived at and distinguished. Their wishes approach realization.

Maj. O. R. Kenan holds the proxy for the State, and Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., represents the amount of stock held by the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

☞ Last evening's train from the North came down crowded with stockholders, to attend the meeting of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, held here to-day. The neighborhood of the depot and of the Carolina Hotel presented a stirring and even an exciting scene for a good long while, arising from the fact that the Hotel, already crowded, soon became packed to its utmost capacity, and our visiting friends were puzzled to know whereon to lay their heads. However, as the evening wore on arrangements were made by our citizens to accommodate all, and, by ten or eleven o'clock everything was quiet, and all provided for. The attendance is unusually large.—*Ib.*

Hawks' History of North Carolina.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville, for a copy of the second volume of the above work. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, extending from 1663 to 1729.—Its contents are divided into seven chapters, under the heads of "Exploration and Settlements," "The Law and its Administration," "Agriculture and Manufactures," "Navigation and Trade," "Religion and Learning," "Civil and Military History," "Manners and Customs," "General Review."

The subjects treated of ought to engage the attention of every citizen who takes an interest in his native or adopted State. They are treated of in the picturesque style which marks the productions of the gifted author of the History, who sustains his statements by copious extracts from authentic documents and references to high authorities. The volume contains some six hundred handsomely printed octavo pages.

Subscribers will find their copies at the book store of Messrs. MERRILL & PIERCE, where they are requested to call for them at their earliest possible convenience.

Mr. HENRY HUSKE is now in Wilmington, as agent for the above work, and will be pleased to obtain the names of subscribers.

FROST.—We had a decidedly marked and well defined frost this morning, sufficient to drive away all fears of Yellow Fever and other epidemics. We presume that the influence of this change must be felt as far South as Charleston, and will, beyond question, tend to remove the last chance of danger from the epidemic which has been prevailing there to such a fatal extent. Yellow Fever may be regarded as over for the season.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

Cumberland County Fair.

The Fayetteville *Observer* speaks of the Fair held at that place last week as having been in the highest degree satisfactory. "The members, and especially the officers of the Society are highly gratified at the success, so much better than they expected, of their Fifth Fair, and will go to work with new zeal and bright hopes to prepare for the Sixth."

Joel Williams, Esq., President of the Society, read the annual address, in which he introduced many views and observations of his own successful experience as an intelligent and successful farmer.

The receipts during the Fair were about $600.

The Executive Committee note the following persons as the largest contributors to the Fair, viz: Mrs. J. H. Hawley, 27 articles in the ladies' department; Mrs. Dr. Foulkes, 16; E. L. & M. J. Faison, of Sampson Co., 13 in the Live Stock Department; Joel Williams, 9; Theo. Evans, the largest number and variety of Poultry; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Worth, contributed 18 articles in all; Hugh McLean, of Harnett Co., made 14 entries of different articles; J. W. Strange 9; Mrs. W. J. Anderson 10; Blount's Creek Co. the largest number and variety of Mill Fabrics.

The Stock exhibited by the Messrs. Faison of Sampson County, is very highly spoken of. The Morgan Stallion "Goldfinder" we know to be a most noble-looking animal. He received the first premium. "Reindeer" a trotting horse, belonging to the same gentleman, E. L. Faison, Esq., also took the prize for trotting. M. J. Faison, Esq., of the same County, received a premium for a young Durham Bull.

David Murphy, Esq., received a discretionary premium for Printing Paper, Bold Robin Hood, Esq., of Clinton, for an Iron Plough.

The number of articles in every line appears to have been quite large and their quality superior.

Mecklenburg County Fair.

The Fair of the Mecklenburg County Agricultural Society was held last week at or near Charlotte. We learn from a gentleman of this place who was present, that the exhibition was eminently successful—that, indeed, the show of stock and produce was equal, if not superior, to that of the State Fair, although, perhaps, the variety of miscellaneous articles was not so great.—Our friend speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality and public spirit of the people of Charlotte.

The meeting for the organization of a Union Pomological Society was also held at Charlotte during the session of the County Fair.

A Union Fair.

At Norfolk, they have a Seaboard Fair, which is generally equal to the State Fair at Richmond. Somehow the people of this section of the State do not go into the State Fair at Raleigh with as much *vim* as perhaps they ought. Now we have a suggestion to make to the several Agricultural Societies in this part of the State, and that is, to hold a Union Fair, once in, say two years, at some convenient and accessible point in the Cape Fear region. This would, we think, have a beneficial effect in bringing together the people of a number of counties whose pursuits are similar, or nearly similar, whose interests are, or ought to be identical.—It ought to be so arranged as to invite and secure the co-operation of as large a portion of the Neuse country as possible. What say our Agricultural friends throughout the district, and the southeast generally?

☞ The Newbern Progress learns that D. K. McRae, Esq., intends changing his residence from Raleigh to Newbern, at an early day.

Bank of Wilmington.

We learn that at the meeting of the Stockholders held here yesterday, the old board of directors was re-elected. We presume all the officers of the bank will continue as before. We have heard that it is in contemplation to apply to the next Legislature for authority to close the books of subscription to the capital stock of the bank.—*Daily Journal, 10th inst.*

VISITORS.—Railroad and bank meetings have drawn to our town a goodly number of visitors from all parts of the State, but especially from the counties on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The meeting of the Stockholders in that Company will be held to-morrow, and the trains last night and this morning were crowded with gentlemen, accompanied by their families, the gentlemen coming to the railroad meeting—the ladies coming to do shopping, see their friends and enjoy themselves generally. *How* they are all to be accommodated, the Lord only knows.—*Ib.*

TARGET-SHOOTING.—We learn that at the target shooting yesterday, by the German Volunteers, the first prize, a silver cup, was won by Mr. A. Strasser; the second, a silver goblet, by Dr. Medway; and the third, a gold-headed cane, by N. Bremer. From the appearance of the target we should judge that the shooting was excellent.—*Daily Journal, 9th inst.*

☞ HON. T. L. CLINGMAN, one of the U. S. Senators from this State, passed through Wilmington yesterday. We are pleased to learn that Mr. C. appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. We presume that he was on his way home from Columbia, S. Carolina.—*Ib.*

Consolidation of the South with the States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—An arrangement was concluded to-day between Roger A. Pryor, Esq., and Maj. J. P. Heiss, for the consolidation of *The South* with *The States*—the new paper to be under the editorial charge of Mr. Pryor. It will be the organ of no person or clique, but devoted to the general interests of the Democratic party in accordance with State Rights.

Naval.

Lieut. Wm. E. Boudinot has been detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered to join the sloop-of-war St. Mary's at Panama.

Carpenter John T. Rustic, of Portsmouth, has been ordered to join the same vessel.

The Southern Star, Captain Pennock, sailed Saturday for Paraguay via Barbadoes.

Norfolk Argus.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—Last night, a few minutes before 9 o'clock, a most deplorable accident happened at the drug store of J. V. Jordan, Esq., nearly opposite our office. A negro girl, it seems, had been into the store for some medicine, which having obtained, she was passing out at the door, or making for it, when a rifle which Mr. Elisha Cuthbert and some other young gentlemen were handling, went off accidently, the ball hitting the girl in the back of the head somewhere and passing out at the chin, inflicting injuries of which she died almost instantly. The rifle was in the hands of young Cuthbert when it went off.

These are the facts as we learned them during the excitement of the moment, and are, we suppose, in the main correct. The girl belonged to Mrs. Nancy Lawrence, of this town, and, we understand, was only 16 or 18 years of age.

This is one of those accidents which everybody regrets, but which no one can recall. No one, we suppose, can be as deeply mortified at the sad occurrence than is the young man whose hands held the gun that deprived the unfortunate creature of her life; and we trust it will serve as a lasting warning to the youth of the town to be careful in their use of fire arms.—*New. Prog., 9th.*

The Result in Illinois.

The Chicago papers of the 6th instant, with the exception of the times, which contains no table, agree in making the senate of Illinois stand 14 democrats to 11 republicans; and that there will be in the house 40 democrats to 35 republicens. The Peoria district is claimed to have elected a republican senator. The Herald of the 6th asserts that it has received private despatches from Cairo, Jonesboro, Shawneetown, and other points in Egypt, assuring it of the election of *two*, and probably *three* national democrats to the lower house, and also that three of the democratic senators holding over will, beyond doubt, oppose the re-election of Douglas. Upon the strength of this information it claims that no election of senator can take place next winter. Of this we shall have more definite information after the adjournment of the next session of the legislature.

Arrival of the Steamer Circassian.—Three Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 6.—The screw steamship Circassian, from Galway on the morning of the 27th ult., arrived at this port at half-past six o'clock last evening.

The first part of the passage the Circassian encountered stormy weather. She has 300 passengers for New York.

By this arrival we have Liverpool mail advices of the evening of the 25th and telegraph accounts to noon of the 26th.

The royal mail steamship Arabia, from New York, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 24th.

The steamer Hudson, from New York for Bremen, put into Southampton on the 23d for coals.

The British war steamer Gorgon arrived at Plymouth on the 22d from Halifax and Fayal. The Gorgon took soundings for another line of Atlantic telegraph from the banks of Newfoundland to the entrance of the English Channel via Fayal.

The Daily News says the North Atlantic Steam Company (Galway line) received by the City of Washington applications from America for £50,000 stock, which added to the subscription already made, exceeds the required capital.

The British board of trade returns for the year ending September 30th, show a decrease in exports during the last nine months of over £9,400,000.

FRANCE.—The French Breadstuffs markets continue dull.

The Portuguese government yields the Charles et Georges to France declaring that it yields only to the threatened employment of force. The Paris Patrie says that Portugal yielded not from fear but wisdom.

PRUSSIA.—The First Chamber rejected, by 80 to 76, a proposition to send an address to the King and Prince Regent.

TURKEY.—The American frigate Wabash arrived at Constantinople on the 11th. A letter says that as America is not included in the treaty, the Wabash has been allowed to come up, although she far exceeds the size of vessels allowed to pass the Dardanelles; she took out twenty of her guns, however, so that only thirty showed in the port-holes, which is nine more than the treaty allows.

Affairs in Servia were looking very serious. The town people were in arms.

The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais had ceased working, and was believed to be broken—communication between the two countries was kept up via Ostend.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The steamship Eastern City was destroyed by fire at sea on the 24th of August. All on board were saved except one engineer and one passenger, by the ship Merchantman, arrived at Cape Town.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Kangaroo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 27th of October, arrived off Sandy Hook this afternoon.

The reported surrender of the slaver Charles Georges by Portugal to France was confirmed. The British press was very indignant against France for compelling the surrender. In their indignation they severely censure the Derby cabinet for not interfering.

Lord Elgin had arrived from the east, bringing with him a satisfactory treaty with Japan. Trade at Canton was stagnant and at Shanghai quiet.

Later India dates had been received, but they were generally barren of interest. The rebels had been defeated with great slaughter on an island in the Gorgrona. At Calcutta on the 22d September the produce business was active but imports dull. Freights lower.

The presence of the United States steam-frigate Wabash caused considerable excitement at Constantinople. The Porte had protested against it, as her armament largely exceeded the limits of the treaty.

The exact amount of the indemnity Portugal engages to pay France for seizing the ship Charles Georges has not been fixed.

The general parliamentary elections in England resulted in favor of the liberals.

The Cambridgeshire stakes at the Newmarket races was won by Eurydice. Prioress came sixth.

Five companies of marines are about to embark from France for Canton, where it is said the French intend establishing on the territory formerly belonging to France.

The steam frigate Wabash had prepared to withdraw from the Dardanelles.

INDIA.—The Gwalior rebels were still at Seronge. It was thought they would attempt to cross the Nerbudda.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 6.—In the third Congressional district Charles Larrabee, democrat, has a majority of 1,130 votes, with Ocarte and Shawann counties to hear from. Mr. Larrabee is considered elected, over Billinghurst, republican, the present member.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7th.—There were twenty-three deaths from yellow fever, on Friday, 5th inst.

From Utah.—Indian Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The Republican of this city gives an account of outrages committed on the persons of Mrs. Marker and her daughter, nine years ago, by two Utah Indians at Spanish Fork. Gov. Cumming made a demand for them, which being refused, he made a requisition upon Gen. Johnston, who, with a detachment of men, proceeded to the scene of the outrage, and effected their delivery. The culprits were sent to Salt Lake City. One Indian was unintentionally killed, which, it was thought, may lead to further disturbance. A posse of military was stationed at Spanish Fork for the protection of the inhabitants.

The district court had adjourned until the first Monday of November.

Later from California.

AUGUSTA, November 8.—The St. Louis mail from San Francisco has arrived, with dates to the 11th ultimo. The *Alta Californian* says the intelligence from Frazer River is discouraging; thousands are returning.

A fire has occurred at Jamestown, which has destroyed twenty-seven houses. Loss, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Buisiness is quiet.

Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 8.—There were six interments in Savannah for 48 hours preceding Monday evening, 8th instant, of which five were from yellow fever.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—There were thirteen deaths from yellow fever on Saturday. A good frost was seen in the city on Monday morning, 8th inst.

Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The overland mail of the 16th of September reached San Francisco before the mail by way of the isthmus of the same date.

Oregon advices of the 22d of September mention a rumor that two noted hostile chiefs have been captured and shot.

A messenger arrived at Shasta with despatches, from which it is thought the destination of the troops *en route* for Oregon will be changed to Washington Territory, the forces now in the former feeling able to keep the Indians in subjection without them.

Frost at Mobile and New Orleans.

MOBILE, Nov. 8th.—There was a white frost in this vicinity this morning, and also at New Orleans—a most welcome visitor after a long season of warm weather and yellow fever. No damage, it is believed, was done to the crops.

Another Alleged Slaver.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 8th.—Capt. Jonathan G. Dobson, late master of the barque Isle de Cuba, arrived here last evening, is charged with fitting out his vessel as a slaver. He was taken to Boston this morning and examined before U. S. Commissioner Dexter. A full hearing, however, was postponed until Wednesday.

SATISFACTORY.—"Hallo, boy, did you see a rabbi cross the road there just now?"

"A rabbit?"

"Yes! be quick! a rabbit!"

"Was it a kinder gray warmint?"

"Yes! yes!"

"A longish creter with a short tail?"

"Yes, be quick or he'll gain his burrow."

"Had it long legs behind and big ears?"

"Yes! yes!"

"And sorter jumps when it runs?"

"Yes, I tell you; jumps when it runs!"

"Well, I baint seen such a creter about here."

WARNING TO LEGAL GENTLEMEN.—A curious incident occurred on Tuursday last in the Supreme Court of the city of New York. The case of "The American Hair Company vs. Charles Fogg" was tried that morning, occupying the court about two hours, when the jury retired. After a quarter of an hour the jury came in, when the foreman announced that eleven agreed, but the twelfth man had not understood the evidence, *for he was a German who did not speak English!* Whereupon the counsel for the plaintiff offered to take the verdict of eleven, but the counsel for the defendant refused.—The court then ordered the case to be tried again.

ENGLISH LABORERS.—According to some of the British journals, the condition of a large portion of the English laborers is truly deplorable. They can with great difficulty earn the means of subsistence, while their social comforts are few and far between. Various efforts have been made to produce a change, but thus far with little success. The Northern Times, published at Liverpool, takes up the subject in detail, and in the course of a sympathetic article, says:

"We boast of our abhorrence of negro slavery; we romance, we moralize, and actually weep over the tales of African suffering, but we cannot afford a passing thought for the millions of white slaves who constitute the masses of our laboring population. What are these in reality but mere animated machines? employed only because it has not been possible, as yet, to discover others to supersede them. As their employment has been the result of necessity, and not of choice, the great object of the employer has been to tax the physical endurance of the employed to its utmost limits, and reduce the rate of remuneration to the lowest minimum. Unfortunately, the fierce competition of trade, and the unusually overcrowdedstate of the labor market, combine to render this state of things apparently inevitable.

"This is, indeed, a lamentable picture; but the case is similar, we fear, to a very considerable extent, in other portions of the world, and even in this country. There are few among the laboring classes, however economical and industrious, who even secure more than a living for themselves and families. Their lot is one of excessive toil. Those who are skilled in some particular art or craft, can of course do better. But the mere laborer, even in his best condition, has a hard task before him. There is, moreover, too little sympathy felt for this particular class. Their wants, their enjoyments, their recreations, are rarely considered. They are regarded as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, and are treated accordingly. How rarely, indeed, do we hear of any movement intended to alleviate the social condition or extend the social enjoyments of the merely working classes! Even philanthropy seems to look upon them with indifference or contempt. But this should not be. There is a season for all things, and due consideration shculd be felt for ever member of the human family."

A NICE PUFF.—A correspondent of the Utica Observer has been luxuriating at Cape Breton, and writes to that paper the following complimentary notice of the inhabitants:

A more miserable, ignorant, wretched population I never beheld: and yet it is much the same throughout the whole eastern coast of Nova Scotia. Let any man visit the villages which dot this coast, and then say if ever he has seen such abject misery—such squalid wretchedness, and such deplorable ignorance! In some of these places, where you would think the foot of civilized man had never been planted, they actually burrow under ground like Esquimaux, and roll in the filth and dirt of a hovel, in the society of their pigs and their poultry, as I have just described. Their rags, misnamed garments, being in tatters from their limbs; and one is borne out in the idea that they never totally undress, from the utter impossibillity of getting their legs through the right holes again. They fasten on the soil, and there remain. Their food is the coarsest and commonest sort; their education neglected; and the ministers of their religion generally too far off to be available. To say they are unclean is to pay them a compliment. I never saw more filthy bipeds assume the name of human beings; and I have visited some very outlandish parts of this globe. In many of their hovels there is no chimney; the fire is made in the centre part of the enclosure, the smoke escaping from the various apertures in the hut; and to save either suffocation or blindness, you are constrained to keep your face as near the floor, which is the earth, as the painful attitude you are obliged to sit in will allow. During the fishing season (in the fall months principally) these wretched people get a better subsistence.

AMERICANS IN ITALY.—The New York *Herald* has the following paragraph touching the growing habits of Americans traveling to Italy:

Of late years many Americans have made it a point to spend the winter in Italy. They usually commenced their travels in England, then go to Paris, then to Germany and Switzerland, and cross the Alps at this season of the year. Apart from the seductive nature of Italian sights, art, curiosities, the glories of the Roman Carnival and the gorgeous pomp of the church ceremonials, sanitary reasons incuce many of our countrymen to make a long stay in Italy. They do not generally tarry at Turin or Genoa, but proceed to Naples, Venice, Rome and Florence, which are the most interesting places. Of these, Florence is the most popular, as it is the healthiest, pleasantest and cheapest. There are probably at this moment more Americans at Florence than in any other Italian city. People who intend to make any stay there usually take private lodgings, as the hotels have been poor, as all Italian ones proverbially are. Recently, however, there has been erected a new and splendid hotel on the banks of the Arno, in an excellent location, near the Promenade. It has been fitted up in the finest possible way, and is in every respect a first rate hotel. It is well kept, by a German, who speaks English and all the continental languages. The new hotel is an important addition to the lions of Florence, and with a splendid *cafe*, outshining anything in Paris (the mirrors alone cost forty thousand francs,) will add much to the enjoyment of visitors. Travelers who have suffered from miserable taverns in Italy, will thank us for calling their attention to the new hotel.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATES.—The Magnetic Telegraph Company, with six wires in constant operation, and greatly increased facilities for business, is enabled to reduce the charges from Baltimore to the following rates: To Philadelphia, twenty-five cents for ten words, and two cents for each additional word; to New York, fifty cents for ten words, and four cents for each additional word; to Washington, twenty cents for ten words, and one cent for each additional word, and a corresponding reduction between intermediate points. The great dispatch and accuracy with which this line transacts all business is the cause of its increased success; and the reduction on the part of the company will be gratifying to the immense number of our citizens doing business over the line. The Magnetic Telegraph Company is the oldest telegraph company in the United States, and was the first to adopt the great discovery of Prof. Morse, and the line is now enabled by its connections to transact business with all points in the United States and Canada. It is the only line which extends rom Baltimore to the Southern cities.

Baltimore Sun, 1st inst.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Efforts have been made both in California and Australia to keep out Chinese emegrants, but there is no doubt that they will ultimately fail, for neither country can long do without this cheap labor, and will be glad to tolerate it however degraded and viscious the people may be.

The act to restrict the immigration of Chinese into California, went into operation on the 1st of October—The penalty, fine and imprisonment, falls on the masters and owners of vessels disobeying the law. Several ships are on their way from Hong Kong with passengers, but it is generally believed the act will be held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. Above that view, if the treaty recently made with China guarantees protection to natives of that country in the United States, the law of California it would seem, must give way before the treaty.—*Boston Traveler.*

A Chestnut street gambling establishment was broken into by the Philadelphia police on Tuesday, and there was a great "hurrying to and fro" among the crowd of surprised players. One gentleman crawled into an ash box, several others jumped out through a back window, and lacerated their legs by falling into a skylight, while a stout gentleman undertook to conceal his entire person by crawling into a three-peck coalscuttle, from which he was fished out by the coat tails, half dead from fright. The officers arrested the proprietors and brought away a fine gambling apparatus.

NOT IN THE BILLS.—The Baltimore *Dispatch* recounts a scene which occurred at the Holliday street Theatre, a few evenings, since, which was not in the bills, and which, however mortifying it may have been to the young lady concerned, provoked the risibilities of those who witnessed it to an irrepressible degree:

"A fine looking young woman in more than the usual amplitude of crinoline, entered with her beau, and was making her way through the already well filled seats to the front row of the dress circle, where places have been reserved for them. To do so with all the bold freedom of feminine young America, she stepped upon the seats, when, unfortunately, her hoop, or rather the lower hoop of her skeleton skirts, caught upon the back of one of the seats as she swept by, and the fastening about the wast parting, the whe whole concern came down 'by the run,' and as she stepped forward and out of it, was left hanging in full view upon the seat. The change was astonishing; the full blown belle at one moment, the next looked like a lamp post with a silk dress tied around it. For a moment also the young lady was quite unconscious of the accident. In another she saw the full extent of it, and blushing crimson, sank into her seat, and for the next half hour had undoubtedly the most brilliant complexion in the audience."

An Eminent "Sportsman" Dead—The Great Gambling House in Washington.—A Senator Breaking the Bank.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—One of the most celebrated and successful sportmen of this or any other country was buried in this city on Sunday week. The occasion of his death affords me an opportunity of giving your readers a sketch of the man and a description of his gaming house. Let it serve as a warning, not as an example.

He had been a resident of Washington some fifteen or twenty years, during which period he amassed great wealth by gambling; or, to use the mild and honest language of the avenue, "he realized an ample fortune out of the successful operations of his house!" His "house" being the most elegant, and the bank the most weighty and substantial in the country, it has been for years the fashionable and fascinating resort of wealthy planters, fast Congressmen, aspiring diplomats, and ambitious sportsmen from every part of the world. For many years past he has lived in the most luxuriant style, having, like a certain other rich man, "been clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day."—In person he was above the medium size, fat and sleek, of pleasing address, and a generous disposition; exhibiting in his general deportment to strangers the characteristics of a well-fed, good-natured clergyman, rather than those of a heartless, unrelenting gambler.

His reputation for generosity was widely established! If a college was to be endowed, a church built, or private charities to be dispensed, his was sure to be among the most munificent of the donations. His wife, now a widow, was of good parentage; a woman of rare beauty and accomplishments, possessing social qualities which, combined with the dazzling allurements of wealth, insured her troops of admirers and courtezans. Rolling along the avenue in her magnificent equipage, which far exceeds in richness and style that of the President of the United States, or that of any other gentleman in Washington, she looked a very queen—being quite undisturbed by any thought that her presence sent a dagger to scores of hearts, whose patrimony, unlawfully obtained, had contributed to her enjoyment, in the same proportion that its loss had added to the woes and wretchedness of the beholder.

His "establishment" was upon Pennsylvania avenue, between the National Hotel and the Capitol. Let us approach and look at it.

You enter by a door of variegated stained glass, which, by gas light, reflects all the colors of the rainbow. Ascending a flight of stairs you reach a door, pull the bell, and instantly a small aperture opens, and you are greeted with a pair of red eyes and a double row of ivory, set in black, which nominally belong to Sambo, but which, in fact, are the property of the proprietor. A glance suffices. You have filled Sambo's eye and are deemed passable. The door is at once opened and you are ushered into the ante-room—the vestibule of hell!—This room is not large, but elegantly appointed—the chief attraction being the sideboard, which is of solid marble and white as Diana's breast. Here are arranged in long and glistening columns decanters of cut glass, sparkling like brilliants, filled with the choicest nectar, and blushing to the very necks with the glowing vintage of the olden time. If you pass this rubicon without tasting its sparkling but dangerous waters, it is not from any dearth of hospitality on the part of your persuasive host, spacious "Sporting hall" is now visible. The floor is covered with carpeting from the Orient, of immense cost and marvellous beauty. The walls are adorned with superb paintings of the old masters and the new, while pendent from the windows hang curtains of embroidered lace, covered with golden tapestry of Oriential magnificence; with mirrors of mammoth size reflecting your form and features from a score of gleaming embrasures. Along the hall, at convenient distances, are ranged circular tables of polished rosewood, around which are seated numbers of thoughtful, anxious dark visaged men, who heed you not—their eyes having another and stronger attraction. One would naturally suppose this to be a theatre for jests, drollery and song, or bachanalian revelling, or pugilistic encounters. Far from it. On the contrary all is hushed, silent, sepulchral.

"No real voice or sound,
Within those cheerless walls are found."

You are oppressed with the fearful stillness and awful silence which pervades the place. A laugh, a joke, or even a curse, would be a sensible relief. But you hear nothing of this. An occasional long breath or half-subdued sigh is all that tells the ear that these mad devotees are possessed of lungs and life.

An hour's inspection satisfies your curiosity, and you are about taking your departure when a soft hand taps you on the shoulder, and a low voice: "Please don't leave, sir, supper will be ready in a few minutes." At precisely half-past ten o'clock the doors of the dining hall are thrown open and "supper's ready," proclaims an immediate armistice between the combattants, and invites to a more healthy and rational duty. The long tables groan beneath their burden of gold and silver plate, and the heaps of delicacies which surmount and adorn them. Here are venison from the brown forest of Maine, turkeys from the broad savannahs of the West, canvas-backs from the placid Potomac, trout from Superior, and salmon from the St. Johns; together with fruits, flowers and wines for every taste and from every clime.

The repast over, you are permitted, with a patronizing invitation, to "call again," to make your retreat to the open air, there to thank heaven that you are not a whorshipper within this magnificent yet cheerless abode.

One night's work, a few days previous to the last session, made sad havoc among the coffers of this den. It is said that a distinguished senator won on that night one hundred and eighty thousand dollars which broke the bank and caused a temporary suspension. A new house, however, was soon purchased by him, and was magnificently decorated, when the "king of terrors," the great unbeaten and unchallenged, stept in and closed the game of life forever.

FAUST.

Boston Post.

From the London News.

Victor Hugo in Exile.

This distinguished poet and politician has now completely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will in a few days complete his new poetical production, "Les Petites Epopees" (Little Epics,) which is expected to appear at the opening of the new year. It is said that the sum paid by a Parisian publisher for the right to issue the first edition is no less than 15,000 francs (£625.) It will be remembered that Victor Hugo's last poetical production, entitled "Les Contemplation," in two volumes, was so popular that the first edition was disposed of within a week, both at Paris and Brussels, and with the proceeds the gifted poet and patriot erected and decorated a *palais d'ete* at Guernsey, in which he has taken up his abode since his arbitrary expulsion from Jersey by the Palmerstonian administration. His long-expected romance, "Les Miserables," in six vols., Victor Hugo intends to complete in the course of next year. This work will portray the sufferings and wrongs of the poorer classes of society. Liberal offers have already been made for the copyright, and a literary gentleman in London, who has frequently translated the productions of Victor Hugo, is charged to negotiate the sale of the English edition on terms analagous to those which are offered by the Parisian publishers for the original French edition.

Mr. Victor Hugo's sons are both journalists of good repute, but prefer to share their father's exile rather than return to France, which they are at liberty to do if they would only recognzie the existing *regime;* but of this, however, there is not the remotest probability.—The eldest son has recently been contributing, under a feigned name, to the *fueilletion* of one of the Paris papers, and he is now in treaty with the proprietors of *La Presse* for a romance to be published in the pages of that paper. The younger son is engaged in translating the complete works of Shakespeare, whose poems he has already presented to his countrymen in their native tongue. When we consider this gentleman's literary abilities, his familiarity with the English language, with Shakspeare's works, with the various critical productions on the subject; and when we remember the gross absurdities which have rendered ridiculous existing French translations, we cannot but hope that the young Frenchman may be successful in the arduous undertaking in which he is engaged, and that his self-imposed task may be completed with honor to himself and with advantage to the admirers of Shakspeare in his native land. The work will form fifteen volumes, of which four will appear in the course of the present winter.

Paguerre, we believe, is the Paris publisher, and the terms he has offered the industrious and accomplished translator are said to be of a very liberal charater.

Mdlle. Hugo, the poet's youngest child, is said to have exhibited indications of ability of a very high order in musical composition, which promise for her a brilliant future should she follow out her tastes in that direction.

AMPUTATION.—Young Peterson, of Sampson, who accidently shot himself in the arm in this town a fortnight ago, was obliged to suffer the amputation of the limb just below the shoulder, on Friday last. He is now in a fair way to survive the accident.—*Fay. Observer.*

ANOTHER EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—An equestrian statue of Washington is to be erected in Washington Square, Philadelphia. Mr. Ball Hughes, the sculptor, has completed the model, and it is on exhibition in Philadelphia.

A Black "Republican" Supreme Court Sustaining the Dred Scott Decision!

A few weeks since, says the New York News, while a steamer was lying at the wharf at Detroit, a colored man stepped up to the captain's office, and wanted to purchase a ticket which would entitle him to a passage in the cabin. The clerk of the boat refused to sell him such a ticket. He was offered a deck passenger ticket, and was told that by the regulations of the boat negroes were not permitted to take passage in the cabin. The negro's name is William H. Day, who brought a suit against the owners of the boat for damages in not permitting him to enjoy a passage with white persons The Circuit Court denied the validity of Day's claim, when he was induced by the Black Republicans and Abolitionists to remove the case to the Supreme Court of the State, which court deliberately affirmed the judgment of the court below, with the necessary costs.

The Detroit *Free Press*, in commenting upon this case, concludes with the following pertinent and opportune remarks:

When the Supreme Court of the United States, in the famous case of Dred Scott, pronounced the opinion that negroes were not citizens of the United States, under the Federal Constitution and laws, we have a distinct recollection that the whole Black Republican press, from the eastern boundaries of Mexico to the western boundaries of Illinois and Ohio, was horror-struck and overwhelmed with the most virtuous indignation. It declared the decision to be barbarious, and the vocabulary must have been searched for epithets suited to be hurled at the tribunal which had laid down such monstrous doctrine as law; and up to this day, every occasion has been seized by this Black Republican press and by the Black Republican orators, in Congress and out, to assail the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to bring it into popular disrepute.

We shall await with some interest and curiosity the treatment which the Black Republican press and the Black Republican orators will deal out to this decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan—because, if the decision in the Dred Scott case was barbarous, the decision in the William H. Day case is intensely barbarious; if the doctrine laid down as law in the one case was monstrous, that laid down as law in the other case is odious and scandalous. The Supreme Court of the United States simply passed upon the political status of the negro according to the Federal Constitution and laws; the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has passed upon his social status. The one court decided that the negro, by the law, did not stand upon a political equality with the whites; the other court has decided that, if not by the statute law, by the law of custom, he does not stand upon a social equality with the whites. The one court decided that he is politically an inferior being; the other that he is morally an inferior being. The one excluded him from the Federal courts; the other excludes him from steamboat cabins and first-class railroad cars. The one dealt with him with respect to citizenship only; the other deals with him with respect to his manhood. If the one degraded him as part and parcel of the body politic, the other has abused him, and tainted him, and shamed him as part and parcel of the social fabric.

Let it not be supposed for a moment that we condemn this decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. We do not. We shall sustain it, as we have sustained the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Both in our judgment are eminently right.—Neither court could make any other decision; or, if the Supreme Court of this State had made any other decision, they would have merited the derision and contempt of the whole country. The fact which we wish to bring prominently out in this whole connection is, that the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan is composed of four gentlemen of the Black Republican party, elected by that party, and that they have been compelled, when this question of niggers came before them, to determine it upon common sense principles, and in contravention of the professed principles of the Black Republican party. They have been compelled to determine it in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party, and of the Dred Scott decision itself. They have been compelled to acknowledge, and to write it upon their enduring record, that the negro *is* an inferior being, though in so doing they have kicked away the platform upon which they sought and walked into office. They have been compelled to go father than the Dred Scott decision went. They have been compelled to pass upon the negro as a social being, and to pronounce him degraded. They have been compelled to pronounce their own political party hypocritical, dishonest and foul.

We think the Dred Scott decision will stand in Michigan hereafter, since our own Black

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

We are just parting with a visitor who, it is now placed beyond doubt, attracted great attention, and probably excited great alarm, at his last visit, more than two thousand years ago. As that is the ascertained *minimum*, and, on a very elaborate calculation, 2,495 years the *maximum* of the journey which the Comet has done since his last appearance here, we know that it occurred during that period of history which is most interesting and best known to most of us. Englishmen know ancient history better than modern, and the affairs of Rome, Greece, and the Eastern Empires better than those of any existing State. So we might feel almost at home with this Comet, and welcome it as an old friend. It might, at its last appearance, have terrified the Athenians into accepting the bloody code of DRACO. It might have announced the destruction of Nineveh, or of Babylon, or the capture of Jerusalem by NEBUCHADNEZZAR. It might have been seen by the expedition which sailed round Africa in the reign of PHARAOH NECHO. It might have given interest to the foundation of the Pyshian games. Within the probable range of its last visitation are comprehended the whole of those great events and personages that constitute what we call the history of Greece, from her early struggles with Asiatic despots to her subjugation by Rome. In the annals of the latter Power we have the whole period from ANCUS MARTIUS and the destruction of Carthage to choose from. Beyond a doubt, however, at some time or other in that period so familiar and so dear to most of us precisely the same sign was seen in the skies. Among its spectators might have been not only Kings and conquerors famous in story, but the so-called sages of Greece and even the prophets of Holy Writ. THALES might have attempted to calculate its return, and JEREMIAH might have tried to read its warning.

But how different the significance of the wondrous sight at the two periods! Till modern times the boldest conjecture never placed Comets so far as the Moon; and the prevailing belief was that they were rather meteoric than celestial bodies. Thus they were described as hanging over a doomed city, and marking the very site of a Divine visitation. They were naturally compared to a flashing scimeter or the burning brand.—The very expression is, that a Comet blazed in the sky. We are not aware that it ever occurred to astronomers till two or three centuries ago that Comets returned, the variety in their appearance produced by the different place of the earth in its orbit being quite enough to baffle any attempt to identify them. No sooner was it found that Comets are in fact planetary bodies, revolving round the Sun by the same law as ourselves, than speculators ran into the other extreme, and fondly hoped they might be links between this system and some one other, or might even wander through the universe, visiting first one star, then another, to all time. Modern science, however, establishes that the range of our present visitor, though immensely wide compared with our planetary proportions, is straitened indeed compared with stellar distances.—He has his tether in the attraction of the Sun, as we have. He can travel, indeed, 350 times further than Neptune, the most distant and last discovered planet of our system; but even this does not carry him one-thousandth part of the distance of the nearest fixed star.—Let any one take a half-sheet of note paper, and marking a circle with a sixpence in one corner of it, describe therein our solar system, drawing the orbits of the Earth and the inferior planets as small as he can by the aid of a magnifying glass. If the circumference of the sixpence stands for the orbit of Neptune, then an oval filling the page will fairly represent the orbit of our Comet; and if the paper be laid on the pavement under the west door of St. Paul's the length of that edifice will incquately represent the distance of the nearest fixed star. That the Comet should take more than 2,000 years to travel round the page of note paper we have supposed is explained by its great diminuition of speed as it recedes from the Sun. At its perihelion, or as we have seen it move lately, it has travelled 127,000 miles an hour, or more than twice as fast as the Earth, whose motion is about a thousand miles a minute. At its aphelion, however, or its greatest distance from the Sun, the Comet is a very slow body, sailing along, as if doubtful whether to return, at the rate of 480 miles an hour. This is only eight times the speed of a railway express. At this pace, even if the Comet could wholly shake off the attraction of the Sun—which it certainly could not—and were it to travel onward in a straight line, the lapse of a million years would find it still traveling half-way between our Sun and the nearest fixed star. Comets, then, can hardly be imagined visitors from our system to any other, or from any other to our own. There is every reason to believe they belong to us, and are only planets of a lighter material, less settled construction, more eccentric orbits, and somewhat more devious path than our own solid globe.

Comets are the very *crux* of astronomers. Every science has its difficulties; policy its crises; history its mysteries; medicine its incurable diseases; surgery its deadly operations; life itself its great trials. But a comet seems to combine in one all the difficult problems of observation and calculation. Though it cannot but move by the same laws as our own planets, yet the ellipse is so immense and the course homeward towards the Sun so straight, that it is necessary to make the false assumption of a parabolic motion. The true ellipse, however, ascertained, the difficulty does not cease; for the Comet is so disturbed by the attraction of the planets near which it successively passes that the orbit of one day is contradicted by the orbit of the next—curve, velocity, period, distance, all changing from hour to hour. Even when we know, as we do with regard to Halley's Comet, its history for two thousand years, and can tell the period and other elements of its orbit for all that time, still at every fresh return the Comet suffers planetary disturbances which affect it forever. But the material, the construction, the internal history of Comets are still inscrutable. The utmost observation and research have failed to discover any weight in them.—The Comet now receding from our view passed on Monday within nine millions miles of Venus, and if it had any density at all comparable to our own would have affected the orbit of that planet in an appreciable degree. Were that found to be the case, it would be the first fact of the kind in the history of these singular bodies. But, even if there were no weight in a Comet, it might still be of very opaque matter.—It is, however, by no means certain that the very nucleus can intercept the light of a small telescopic star. Yet in this light, transparent substance, is the source of the immense tail, which in some Comets has been a hundred millions, and in the present instance not less than forty millions of miles long. It is the seat of the most extraordinary changes and the most violent eruptions, throwing out columns of luminous matter, many millions of miles long in a few hours, not only in the usual direction away from the Sun, but otherwise as some chance may direct. This Comet has exhibited the average of such transformations, as yet entirely escaping all the resources of glass and of figures. But if there is more difficulty and mystery in these bodies, there is also more promise. There is more chance of new discoveries here than in the solid old planets. They change. They approach. They threaten. They seem to have an office to discharge in our system whereof we all partake. Some of them are old friends in new ways; some are strangers. Both are welcome. We no longer expect them either to drown or burn the world. This is as Heaven decrees, and depends on no chance comet-stroke. It is hardly possible to look at them without seeing that they replenish, and perhaps vivify the subtle medium through which they diffuse their bright products, and which offers a certain resistance to their motion. As to danger of collision, of blighting shower or pernicious breath, it is as nothing compared with the thousand and one chances on which mortal life depends. It always hangs on a thread, and that thread is not weakened to the amount of one fibre by all the millions of Comets which a French philosopher calculates to move in our system.

A PEN PORTRAIT.—Cincinnatti seems to be rivaling some of the New England cities in the way of clerical politicians. Gurley, one of the candidates for Congress on the Know Nothing and Black Republican fusion ticket, is a preacher, and, from all accounts, a very dirty fellow. Another chap by the name of Waldon, who alternately figures in theology and politics, has his full-length portrait drawn by the Cincinnati Enquirer, as follows:

The other night he made a flaming political harrangue at a fusion meeting in the Fifth street market space, and "out-Heroded Herod" in the volume and coarseness of his slander, and the size and weight of his falsehoods against the Democracy. Last Sunday, out in Green township, he mounted the pulpit before a moderately-sized congregation, and gave them a preach on religion. With mock mien and in "holy phrase" he exhorted in favor of the precepts of the Bible, inveighing against sin; gave the devil one or two pokes in the ribs, threw one or two holy bowlders at the Democratic party; gave the Black Republicans an exalted puff, then reverently dismissed the crowd with a benediction, and stalked out of the house, with his sanctimonious head covered with one of Camp's best beavers, *which he had won off a Democrat in a bet on the last election!* He can take the socks off of Parson Bronlow any time as a blackguard, or eclipse Kalloch himself as a hypocrite.

The total assessment of property in New Orleans amounts to $107,000,000.

From the Tawboro' Southerner.

Cotton Culture and Picking.

Some ten or fifteen years ago the best lands in this county produced from 300 to 500 pounds of seed Cotton to the acre, and the best hands picked from 250 to 300 pounds per day. About that time "Young America" brought science and energy to bear on the culture of Cotton, when the same lands were made to produce from 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre, and the picking increased to 500 or 600 pounds per day by one hand. It was then predicted that the yield would be probably soon increased to 3000 pounds per acre, and 1000 pounds picking per day by one hand. In confirmation of this prediction Dr. J. Lawrence experimented on a one acre lot in this town and raised 3217 pounds of seed Cotton on it, which made two bales, one weighing 447 and the other 414 pounds—and we recently published a statement of a Cotton picking in this county, on the Strabane plantation of R. R. Bridgers, Esq., in which one hand picked 1067 pounds in one day. We are also informed by Mr. Wm. Philips, overseer of D. Hinton, Esq.'s plantation in this county, that he has a field of 85 acres in Cotton, 50 of which can be selected that will produce this season 2500 pounds of seed Cotton to the acre. The above is a brief outline of the progress made in this county in the culture and picking of Cotton, which has not yet attained its highest point, if reliance can be placed in the following statement, with which we have been favored by an esteemed correspondent:—

WARSAW, Ala., Oct, 21st, 1858.

Editor of "The Southerner"—

Dear Sir: I noticed in your last paper an account of a Cotton Picking in your county, which the writer calls *extraordinary*, the highest hand having picked, I believe, 1067 pounds. If that was *extraordinary* picking, what will he call the enclosed account of two hands picking, which I send you, clipped from the Mobile Mercury of the 18th inst. I do not, of course, vouch for the correctness of the statement. Yours respectfully,

B. B. BELL.

COTTON PICKING.—The Vicksburg True Southron reports that Charles, a negro belonging to G. W. B. Messenger, Esq., on Deer Creek, recently picked 1,559 pounds of cotton in one day; and that Addison, belonging to Dr. J. H. Moore, picked 1,379 pounds.

BREAK-BONE AND YELLOW FEVER THE SAME.—In the introduction to an able article in the Savannah Journal of Medicine for the present month, the writer, Dr. Richard D. Arnold, of that city, advances the following opinion:

"For myself, my belief has been fixed to one point, since the yellow fever epidemic of 1854, and the epidemic of the present season has merely accumulated proof to my mind, not furnished any new proof; and that point is the identity of Gangue or Break-bone with Yellow Fever."

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, her serene highness Princess Catherine Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, born Princess of Hohenlohe, took the veil at Rome, in the ancient nunnery of St. Ambrose, belonging to the Franciscan Sisters, an order distinguished for poverty and strictness of discipline. The Pope's vicar, Cardinal Patrizi, and Cardinal Reisach, performed the ceremony, which was attended by many Germans of rank, amongst whom was the Princess's cousin, Monsignor Hohenlohe, the Pope's almoner."

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
With waves so blue and clear,
Is there a "good time coming," soon,
When hoops shall disappear?
Some foreign rock-bound shore,
Some island far away,
Where these outrageous street balloons
Shall all be stowed away?
The mighty deep was rippled by a squall,
And answered low and sadly—"none at all!"

A MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.

HOOKSTOWN, BEAVER CO., PA., Feb. 5th, 1857.

We prefer buying BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS for cash, to save the discount. Hope to send you soon a recommendation from our Minister, testifying to its curative powers. (Signed,)

MOODY & CAROTHERS.

INDIGESTION.

DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., MARYLAND. January 31st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition. (Signed,)

JOSEPH C. DELLETT.

FROM A DRUGGIST.

APOLLO, ARMSTRONG, CO., PA., Dec. 15, 1856.

MESSRS. B. PAGE, Jr., & Co.

Dear Sirs—I purchased 1 doz. of your BŒERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, from your travelling agent which has given great satisfaction in this section. Send me another dozen; for which I enclose the money.

W. C. BOVARD.

See advertisement. [Nov. 9d.—55&11-1w.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

Any accident or disease that would weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, must be considered one of the most terrible afflictions that could befall one.—There are, however, a numerous class peculiarly exposed to this dreadful calamity, such as miners, operatives in metals, and other mechanics: who from the nature of their employments are compelled to work in a cloud of dust, and grit.—Such persons should never be without this Balsam, it acts almost like magic in allaying irritation and inflammation, a few applications perfect the cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. [Nov. 12, 1858—11-1t

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Nov. 5th, 1858 10-tl5ap'59

☞ALL THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ANY Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a LETTER giving information which will ensure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y. [Sept. 13, 1858—6-3m—2-3m

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND PROF. DE GRATH.

Franklin brought electricity from the heavens to earth, but it remained for Prof. De Grath to supply that electricity to the relief of diseased and suffering mortals—diseases that heretofore baffled the physician's old treatment, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Swellings, Palsy, Piles, Skin Diseases, &c., are now cured by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil *in one or two days*. Read this letter:—

PROF. DE GRATH:—I have been the victim for many years of a Rheumatic affection and lost the use of my limbs. I could not raise my hand to my head, in short, I was totally helpless. I applied *your Electric Oil, and before I had used one bottle I was perfectly restored.* You may refer any sufferer to me. MRS. E. HUTCHINS,

Seventeenth and Thompson streets.

Mrs. Hutchins is well known in Philadelphia. My Oil has cured 2,600 other Philadelphians, among whom are, Geo. W. Ward, Esq., Jos. K. Bacon, R. B. Da Costa, Mrs. Fassit, and C. Bover, 502 N. Third st., and others, *ad infinitum*. 39 S. Eighth, near Chestnut street.

The Electric Oil Depot has not been removed.

☞No Electric Oil should be used unless my signature is on the label and name blown on the bottle. All others are dangerous. Bottles 25c., 50c. and $1.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Nov. 12.—57&11-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&39-1y

MARRIED,

On Stump Sound, at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th inst., by Jesse W. Hardison, Esq., Mr. E. J. HOBBS, to Miss MARY M. SIDBURY, daughter of Rev. Asa Sidbury, all of Onslow county.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of Mr. A. M. Lamb, by M. C. Collins, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM A. WILLIAMSON, of Sampson county, to Mrs. MARGARET P. BUNTING, of New Hanover county.

In Whitaker's Chappel, Halifax county, N. C., on Monday evening, the 8th inst., by L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq., Dr. JNO. T. BELLAMY, to Miss SARAH S. W. COFFIELD, both of the county of Edgecombe, N. C.

DIED.

In Onslow County, on the 6th instant, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. M. V. D. EVERETT,—a good and worthy citizen. He leaves a widow and four children, together with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

In Duplin county, on Tuesday, 26th, October, 1858, of cancer of the breast, Miss DOROTHY A. RHODES, daughter of the late Wm. H. Rhodes, Esq., aged 35 years and 6 days.

☞Georgia papers please copy.

At his residence, in Onslow county, on the 30th of October last, Mr. BRICE BURNS, aged about 70 years. For the last 22 years he has been afflicted with rheumatism, and for the last four or five years was unable to walk, and finally became unable to feed himself; and thus he lived and thus he died. He was taken with a slight fever, and never spoke. He went to his home quietly, having been a member of the M. E. Church for a long time, and died in that belief. As in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive.

Remember, friends, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, soon you must be;
Prepare to die, and follow me. G. W. W.

CROWL'S AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call at CROWL'S and have their AMBROTYPES or PHOTOGRAPHS taken by him for ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS, at his rooms, Front Street, 3 doors North of Lippitt's Drug Store.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1858 11-1m

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 3d day of December next, by virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, I will expose to sale at public auction, at the residence of MORDECAI BATSON, on Topsail Sound, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property: 500 ACRES OF LAND—one hundred ready cleared and in a high state of cultivation; there are also about 30,000 *TURPENTINE BOXES*—a portion of them cut last winter.

Also, one other tract of *HEAVY TIMBERED BANK LAND*, containing *SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES*. Also, stock, consisting in part of *HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c.*, one *BUGGY AND HARNESS, CARTS & GEAR*, and Farming utensils generally. Terms easy, and made known at sale. D. M. FOYLES,

Nov. 6. 1858.—11-tds Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 24th inst., at the late residence of JOHN WRIGHT, deceased, at public auction, the perishable property of the said deceased, consisting of the following articles, viz: *HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING AND COOPER'S TOOLS, FARM MULES AND THREE HORSES*, about *ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF HOGS*—partly fatted: about 400 *BARRELS OF CORN*; a large lot of *FODDER & PEAS; TWO TWO-HORSE ROAD WAGONS AND HARNESS; ONE BUGGY AND HARNESS; ONE OX-CART*, and *ONE HORSE-CART; FIVE OR SIX COWS AND CALVES* and a small lot of *TURPENTINE*, together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sales to continue from day to day until closed.

Terms—Six months credit. Note and approved security required of purchasers before delivering the articles.

ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

November 12th, 1858. 11-2w

JUST SO!

THERE CAN BE no question, that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." It is her mission, and she cannot avoid it, any more than those who go to I. ALEXANDER'S Watch and Jewelry Store can help buying, when they see the splendid Watches just opened this day.—We would recommend our friends, who wish to purchase any goods in his line, to give him a call. We know they can get suited at 55 Market street. If you want your Watches put in first rate order, in quick time, go to him and you can get it done—his Watch Maker is the best in town. Mr. Alexander's motto is, "Small profits and quick sales." Don't forget—55 Market st. I. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 11.

SELLING OFF to *continue* business at Nov. 11th BALDWIN'S.

CHEESE.—15 boxes Cheese, just arrived. For sale by Nov. 11. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

TIES, HDKF'S., CRAVATS, &C.—50 dozen at Nov. 11th BALDWIN'S.

MACKEREL.—10 bbls. Mackerel. For sale by Nov. 11. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

HALF-HOSE AND UNDERSHIRTS, and Drawers, large assortment at Nov. 11th BALDWIN'S.

DAILY EXPECTED.—10 bbls. Family Mess Pork. For sale by [N11] L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

THE LARGEST STOCK of Youths' Clothing in North Carolina at Nov. 11th BALDWIN'S.

100 ROUND JACKETS AND PANTS, just opened at Nov. 11th BALDWIN'S.

"WACHOVIA MILLS" FAMILY FLOUR.

HAVING made arrangements with the proprietor of these Mills, we will receive weekly a fresh supply of their *superior* FLOUR. We are now prepared to furnish our customers with a good and reliable article.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

Nov. 11. S. E. Corner Market & Second sts.

GLUE.

50 BBLS. handsome Distiller's Glue, landing from "M. Y. Davis." For saleby

Nov. 9. WILLARD & CURTIS.

SEAMLESS GARMENTS.

OWING to the frequent complaints made in regard to ready-made Clothing, the subscriber has been induced to place before the public an article that is made of pure wool, that will neither rip nor tear. They have been thoroughly tested in this town, during the past winter, for durability, comfort, and resistance to water, and have been pronounced, by competent judges, to be the most desirable article now in use. Mechanics, Pilots, business and laboring men, are invited to call and examine the above articles.—For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS,

Nov. 10. 17 Market street.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON, AGENTS, *Charleston, S. C.*

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

189 BROADWAY, *New York.*

Oct. 14. 33-taw4m—7-4m

NEW BOOKS, &C.,

JUST RECEIVED per Adams & Co.'s Express, at KELLEY'S New Book Store, Market Street:

The Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow;
The Courtship of Miles Standish, Longfellow's last, and quite interesting;
History of Methodism from its origin to the death of Whitfield, by Rev. Abel M. Stevens, a very interesting volume;
The Words of Jesus, a book very interesting to mankind;
Rhoades' Republican Pens; Rubber Propelling Pencils; Rubber Balls; Ivory Backgammon Men; Wood and Bone do.; Bone Dice Boxes; Colored Crayons for Drawing, Paints of all colors, and Brushes of all sizes and styles; Bone and Ivory Chess Men; Chess and Backgammon Boards of superior make, inlaid; also, common ones.

Nov. 10th

$50 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the cars on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, on the night of 2d of November, my negro, answering to the name of *WILLIAM MOODY*. He is about 40 years old, light complexion—his upper front teeth out; low, and stout built. I bought the said negro in Richmond, of Dickerson, Hill & Co., a few days ago. He will try to make his way back to the upper part of Virginia, where he was raised. I will give the above reward for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him. My address is Trader's Hill, Charlton county, Georgia.

C. E. BALLARD.

Nov. 6, 1858. 53-6t—11-3m*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, some short time since, my two negro fellows, JIM and WILLIE. The former is of a yellowish complexion, spare built, about five feet ten inches in height, and has lost the ends of the fore and middle fingers of the left hand, is a good Cooper and Carpenter. Willie is a stout black fellow, about five feet ten or eleven inches in height, has large feet and is quick spoken. They are supposed to be lurking between the town of Wilmington and Federal Point. I will give for their apprehension and safe delivery to me, fifty dollars each, and twenty-five dollars in addition for testimony sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

JOHN H. HILL.

Nov. 6th, 1858 53-1w—11-tf

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS selling 10 to 20 per cent. below other houses, at BALDWIN'S.

Nov. 11th

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ₱ M	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 75	@	2 00
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	22	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ₱ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9½	@	10
strict mid'g	10½	@	10¾
good mid'g	10½	@	10¾
COTTON BAGGING, ₱ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ₱ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	85	@	90
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ₱ lb.	00	@	20
EGGS, ₱ doz	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mack'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ₱ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 25
Superfine	6 75	@	7 00
Fine	6 50	@	6 75
Cross	6 25	@	6 50
GLUE, ₱ lb.	11	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	12¼	@	16
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ₱ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	63 00		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ₱ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton	10 00		
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	75
Oats	45	@	00
Pease, Cow	65	@	70
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	90
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ₱ lb.			3¾
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	7½
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	75	@	80
N. River	45	@	52½
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	00	@	1 00
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	11 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	27	@	30
do. Bbls.	32	@	35
N. Orleans	00	@	00
LIQUORS, ₱ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 10
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 10
Hard	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	2 25
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	3 50	@	4 50
do. No. 1, 2	50	@	4 00
do. No. 2, 1	30	@	1 75
do. No. 3, 1	15	@	1 20
Spirits Turp., ₱ gallon	00	@	47
Varnish, ₱ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut		4½@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 10	@	1 30
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ₱ bush.	50	@	60
Irish, do.	00	@	00
do. ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14	@	14½
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	10	@	10½
Shoulders	8	@	8¼
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do.	12	@	12½
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	10½	@	11
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,			
City Mess	18 50	@	19 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	15 50	@	16 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	20	@	35
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ₱ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ₱ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	1 75	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ₱ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground, cargo	85	@	90
do. fm store	95	@	1 00
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ₱ lb.			
Porto Rico	7¼	@	9¼
New Orleans	6¾	@	8¼
Muscovado	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd	11¾	@	12¼
C. Yellow	0	@	11
Granulated	12	@	12¼
SOAP, ₱ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	2 75	@	3 00
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 50	@	7 50
do. inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ₱ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ₱ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ₱ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.———*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 55
Flour	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ₱ 100 lbs.	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ₱ bale	0 00	1 25 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ₱ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ₱ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ₱ M.	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ₱ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ₱ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ₱ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ₱ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 65
Cotton, ₱ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ₱ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ₱ M.	5 00@6 00	7 00 @

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1858.

Fair of the Duplin Agricultural Society.

The Annual Fair of the above society was held on Thursday and Friday of last week, at the Fair Grounds, within a short distance of the town of Kenansville.—Anxious to meet our Duplin friends, as well as to escape for a time from the confinement of our office, we got into the cars on Thursday afternoon, and before many hours arrived at our destination. We learned that on Thursday, which was the opening day, there had been some very good trotting done at the grounds, but this, of course, we did not see, not having got to Kenansville until after dark.

On Friday morning it commenced raining with an energy and perseverance worthy of all imitation by every one who may feel the consciousness of being engaged in a good cause. Spite of the rain, however, the people kept pouring in by every avenue and mode of conveyance, and when we got to the grounds, about 10 o'clock, the concourse of people was such as to afford a convincing evidence of the interest felt in the occasion which had drawn them together in spite of the exceedingly unfavorable state of the weather.

On entering the enclosure, we could not fail to be struck by some circumstances which brought forcibly to our mind the deep interest which the people of Duplin take in the progress of education. The room occupied as "Floral Hall" was the central recitation room of the excellent Male Academy under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Sprunt. On the grounds, and not far distant from the building, were drawn up a youthful, but well-drilled military company, formed out of the scholars of the "Franklin Military Institute," a flourishing institution under the superintendence of Messrs. Millard and Denson. The institute, we believe, is situated some sixteen miles from the Court House. We understand that, but for the state of the weather, the young ladies of the Kenansville Female Academy would have favored the grounds with their presence in procession. This most charming feature of the programme had of course, to be omitted.

"Floral Hall," being under the especial charge of the ladies, was, of course, the most tasteful and attractive portion of the exhibition; beautiful specimens of Embroidery and Fancy Work, combined with the more solid results of housewifely experience in the way of butter, preserved fruits, jellies, domestic wines and many other things beautifully put up, all, no doubt, very good, certainly pleasing to the eye and pronounced to be good by the several committees. One side of the Hall was taken up with specimens of homespun, which looked just as well, and would, beyond doubt, wear much better than "store goods."

The room was draped with evergreens, and the tables decorated with beautiful boquets, arranged, as we learn, by Mrs. and Miss Sprunt. The flowers were magnificent.

Near the centre of the grounds stood a large shelter, "Farmer's Hall," in which were displayed specimens of the products of the farm. This portion of the exhibition struck us as being eminently successful, and this, we believe, was the opinion entertained and expressed by others, better qualified to judge. We there saw most beautiful wheat, corn, potatoes, turnips, meal, lard, hams, and, in fact, everything of that kind; and oh! *such* pumpkins—the largest that we have ever seen. It is due to the pumpkins to state, that they were universally conceded to be "sum punkins," as, indeed they were.

Running around the inside of the fence forming the enclosure of the Fair Grounds, were the pens for stock on exhibition. Ordinarily, the arrangement is no doubt excellent, but during the chilly and soaking rain of Friday last, the horses and cattle did not show to as much advantage as they deserved, for there was present some very fine stock. We learn, however, that, generally speaking, the display of stock was not as fine nor as large as Duplin county can make. We saw some remarkably fine hogs, one in particular, belonging to Mr. Daniel Moore, which must have weighed—we are afraid to think how much. But we cannot pretend to particularize, especially as we shall be enabled to publish the awards of the committees before the day for putting our weekly edition to press. We also noticed near Farmer's Hall several coops or cages containing remarkably fine poultry of the Chittagong, and the Shanghae, and the Bramahpootra and the Game, and all manner of breeds, away beyond our science in henology. They, too, felt the influence of the weather, for not a crow did they crow during the whole day; even Frank Johnson's music failed to stir them up.

It being impossible, on account of the rain, to occupy the usual stand under the grove in front of the Hall, notice was given about noon that the address would be delivered under the shelter in the middle of the grounds, where, spite of the weather, a large and attentive audience listened to a remarkably able and practical address from our talented friend, Wm. A. Allen, Esq., of Duplin county, who was introduced by Jere. Pearsall, Esq., President of the Society. Mr. Allen opened by remarking that, although for some years past his attention had been engaged by other pursuits, he still looked fondly back to those early days when he himself was engaged in the practical pursuits of a farmer's life, which he still regarded as the happiest and most independent calling upon earth, although too frequently underrated by farmers themselves, who evinced an undue anxiety to press their sons into the so-called learned professions, until these latter were overcrowded. He contended that the successful pursuit of agriculture demanded as much tact, observation, business capacity and industry as any other avocation, and offered as fair rewards for the exercise of these qualifications. He contented that education was just as necessary for the farmer as for the lawyer, the doctor or the clergyman, but that no mere school education could supply the place of that practical knowledge to be acquired on the farm itself, or make up for the absence of habits of work and devotion to all the practical details of rural economy.

Mr. A. next alluded to the institution of fairs, State and county—to the benefits which had resulted from them—the friendly emulation they had stimulated—the knowledge they had diffused—the kindly relations they had promoted. He referred also to the agency of internal improvements in elevating the character of North Carolina, and rendering her independent—a State indeed, and not a mere strip of land between South Carolina and Virginia, to whom she had been too long tributary. He trusted that the good work would not stop half-way, but would go on until the position of the State should be placed above the reach of contingency, whatever should be the political future of the confederacy, or whatever should be the result of the sectional agitation which now disturbs the harmony of the country. To that agitation, Mr. Allen referred modestly but firmly, avowing his readiness, as a lover of the Union, to do all that could honorably be done for the preservation of that bond which has come down to us from the patriots of the revolution; but at the same time his determination to unite with those who, failing to obtain justice and an equal Union, would prefer separation to slavish submission.

In the course of Mr. Allen's remarks, he referred to a matter which struck us as being especially pertinent to the occasion—that is, to the necessity existing in the Cape Fear counties for the devotion of a larger degree of attention to the cultivation of the soil, and a less reliance upon the mere products of the forest—naval stores and lumber—since agriculture is reliable, progressive, self-sustaining, while the other business which had at one time usurped its place is necessarily exhausting and inevitably tends to work itself out. He also urged with much force of reasoning the propriety and expediency of directing attention to the drainage of the rich swamp lands lying in large bodies in the various counties of Eastern North Carolina, referring particularly to Goshen swamp in Duplin. Mr. Allen's address was received with much gratification. We trust that a copy of it may be furnished for publication. We did not pretend to take any notes, and still less can we pretend in this brief and desultory sketch to do anything like justice to a discourse truly admirable in composition and delivery.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's address, Mr. Pearsall arose, and, on behalf of the society, returned him his sincere thanks for his able and instructive address. Mr. P. then made a most amusing address of his own, which he said he got out of a book, but which a literary [single] gentleman of Duplin, contends that he made up himself, out of his own head, for the especial use and behoof of him, the single gentleman aforesaid, and others in like manner offending. Mr. P. then read out the awards of the committees but stated that they were very confused and would have to be revised before publication. So ended the official doings, a revised and corrected copy of the result of which shall hereafter appear.

Shall we confess it—the great charm of the Fair to us was much less in the display of agriculture, or its products, than in the cheerful determination of the people to enjoy themselves even under the depressing influences of the weather—to make up by the warmth of kindly smiles and friendly greetings for the lack of outside sunshine—in the reunion of old acquaintances and young ones too, to cement the bonds of neighborly association. We found visitors from Sampson, Onslow and other counties, but nobody grumbled or found fault because of the weather, or because of anything. We, at least can never forget the kind welcome and genial courtesy of the people of Duplin, nor ever fail to rejoice at each and every evidence of her growing prosperity.

The good town of Kenansville contains several large and handsome stores, filled with excellent stocks of goods, and kept by very clever merchants; still the main growth of the village has not been in the neighborhood of the Court-House. It has spread out in all directions—tasteful and commodious residences have gone up—neat churches have arisen, and a large and handsome building has been erected for the use of the Female Academy.

By the way, we ought to add that there was a party on Thursday and Friday nights, and that the young folks enjoyed themselves, and that Frank Johnson was in his glory.

☞ The German Volunteers are out this morning for parade and target practice. The company presents full ranks and marches and manœuvres remarkably well. They have gone down to Greenfield, we believe. The result of the shooting will be announced as soon as known.

☞ We have but few reports from the elections, held last week, in New York, and the northwestern States, in addition to what we published yesterday. In Illinois it is believed that Judge Douglas' friends have carried the Legislature. If so, he will be re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

☞ The amount of specie, on deposit, in the U. S. Treasury, subject to draft, on the 25th Oct. last, is stated to be $7,889,257 97; of this amount, there is in the depositary at this place, $5,909 49.

THANKSGIVING—In compliance with the act of the General Assembly of the State, Gov. Bragg, has issued his Proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 25th day of the present month, as a day of "solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication, for his kindness and care over us, as a State and as a Nation, and "most respectfully and earnestly recommends that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

For the Journal.

Wilmington & Weldon and Seaboard & Roanoke Rail Roads.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have observed in your paper for several days, allusion made to connecting these two Roads in interest, and, perhaps, in operation.

This is no *new* project, as you will probably recollect; if you do not, the stockholders of our Road will recollect, the great anxiety there was with us to unite the two Roads some years ago, when the Seaboard Road went down, and attempts were made to revive it.

This anxiety was so great, that the Legislature of Virginia was invoked to pass a law preventing any internal improvement company in North Carolina from purchasing it.

Well, we are now told that a controlling amount of stock can be secured at its par value. If this be true, I, as a stockholder in our Wilmington Road, say buy it. Don't stop now to build a new road and thus make two lines to the Bay.

If, however, we cannot buy at the par value of the stock, let us, at the approaching meeting of the stockholders, take the proper steps to build the branch spoken of yesterday by a "Stockholder." Let us go with strong hands to open a free route to the Chesapeake Bay—either by purchase or by building an extension of our own road.

It can be shown that our own stock will be brought up to its par value by such a purchase, and the creation of an independent line from New York South. All our stockholders want to know, is the plan a feasible one, and will it materially add to the business of our Road? and will the connection increase the profits of both Roads? As a stockholder, I hope the Board of Directors will be fully prepared to give us all the facts and figures upon this subject.

I say again, I would not pay any exhorbitant price for the Seaboard stock; but if, as we are told, $350,000 will buy a control of that Road, I, as one interested, say do not hesitate. That Road is worth more than $1,500,000, and will pay, I am told, 10 per cent. on its capital over all claims for the debt, &c. Let us have the facts before the STOCKHOLDERS.

DR. HAWK'S HISTORY.—The second volume of this work will be ready for delivery to subscribers, and for sale to others, in a day or two. From the proof sheets we have copied, on the preceding page, what is said, in the chapter on "Agriculture and Industrial Arts," of the responsibility for the introduction of slavery into the Colony of North Carolina and the Southern States.—If ever there has been so thorough an exposure of that hypocritical cant with which the abolitionists of Old and New England are prone to favor the world, we have failed to see it. We wish every one of them was obliged to read it.

By the way, we may state in this connection, the opinion of Gov. Swain—who has devoted more attention than any one in the State to its history—of the character of the forthcoming volume. Governor Swain examined the work with care in the manuscript, and expresses the opinion that it "exhibits a range and extent of information, and a careful examination of the evidence in relation to controverted facts, which I had not ventured to anticipate from even his extraordinary opportunities and ability for research; and that if his subsequent volumes shall be characterised by the same unwearied search for truth and fullness and accuracy of illustration, we will possess a history which will compare favorably with any State History which has fallen under my observation."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that an agent will be in Wilmington on Thursday next, to deliver the work to subscribers.

The Georgia Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4th.—The Legislature of this State met here yesterday. The Governor's message is very long and quite an ultra anti-bank document. The Governor recommends the prohibition of the circulation of bank bills of a denounination under ten or twenty dollars. He also advises the adoption of a State sub-treasury. The whole message is devoted exclusively to State affairs.

The Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—The overland California mail has arrived, bringing the San Francisco weekly papers of the 9th and five passengers. The papers contain nothing more than was embraced in the advices per last steamer. The westward bound mail was met only fifteen hours from San Francisco, only twenty-two days out from St. Louis.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—There were seventeen deaths from Yellow Fever on Wednesday, 3d inst.

Later from Europe.

The Steamer America, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The telegraphic reports say that signals had been received from Trinity Bay at Valentia by Dan'l's battery, which were very distinct, and orders were at once given to use Daniell's battery at Valentia, but nothing further had been yet developed.

The Times continues its tacks on Commissioner Reed, characterizing him as a catspaw of Russia.

The Bank of England still refrains from reducing its rate of discount, notwithstanding the money market is so easy that loans on government securities can be obtained at 1 per cent.

The Paris journals reiterate the report of an insurrection in Servia, and intimate that Austria is disposed to intervene for the interest of Europe.

The Greek Christians in Bosnia, who have been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulmen population, have a belief that they will have the support of France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

The London Morning Post understands that the channel fleet has been ordered to Lisbon. A French vessel had arrived in the Tagus with a French attache, but no definite arrangement had been consummated.

Further Items of European Intelligence by the Halifax.

ENGLAND.—The projectors of the Galway line have purchased the screw-steamship Circassian. She takes the place of the Prince Albert from Galway October 26th. A correspondence between Mr. Lever and Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a subsidy for the Galway line and the renewal of the Messrs. Cunard's contract is published. The latter says the extension of the Cunard contract was assented to in March last before the Galway undertaking was mooted, but that there is nothing in it to interfere with the arrangements for the postal service via Galway. Also, that Mr. Cunard has undertaken the increased service and submitted to the additional conditions. A deputation had proceeded from Limerick to London, to see Mr. Cunard on the subject of a transatlantic station on the Shannon.

It had been finally agreed, with the consent of fourfifths of the stockholders of the Great Eastern, that the company should be dissolved, and that the cost of building and launching the ship (620,000) should in the new company be reduced one-half.

The Daily News, referring to the bank return, observes that a decrease of more than half a million in reserve, and of nearly a quarter of a million in coin and bullion, sufficiently accounts for the maintenance of the bank rate of discount.

A formidable insurrection is reported as having occurred in Passevina, in which many Mussulmans were killed. Troops have been despatched thither to prevent further difficulties and punish the offenders.

FRANCE.—There are reports that Portugal is not disposed to concede the demands of France. M. de Pennes, charged with despatches for the French minister at Lisbon, had arrived in the city, and delivered his instructions. M. D. Paiva, the Portuguese minister, was to arrive at Lisbon on the 21st.

Considerable modifications in the recent stringent passport rules were being made. The Minister of the Interior had sent orders to the frontiers and seaport towns for the authorities to consider passports henceforth as a title to aid, and not a cause for delays and annoyances.

The Paris journals reiterate the report of an extensive insurrection in Servia, and intimate that Austria is disposed to intervene for the interests of Europe.

RUSSIA.—The Russian possessions on the Amoor river are being rapidly developed to accommodate the expected trade with China under the new treaty. The government engineers propose the construction of a railway from the Gulf of Castries to a contingent bend of the Amoor river.

INDIA.—Letters from Bombay to the 24th of September state that operations are being carried on without flagging against the scattered rebels. The strength of the rebels in Oude and the adjacent districts is 70,000 men, with 56 guns. It is said that nine columns are to be organized at Lucknow, to traverse the country in all directions and operate against the rebels.

The London Times correspondent thinks that from thirty-eight to forty thousand sepoys have been killed or executed, and, adding the casualties by sickness, wounds, and want, that not more than twenty per cent. of the original Bengal army is in existence, not including the disarmed regiments.

It is said that there is to be an amnesty declared on the proclamation of the Queen's authority.

PRUSSIA.—The Chambers were opened at Berlin on the 20th by a speech from the Prince of Prussia. After some introductory remarks in regard to the King's health, the Prince said that, in obedience to the royal wish, and in consideration of existing circumstances, and the precedents of the country, he had accepted the responsibility of the regency. It was his serious intention to do henceforth what the constitution and the laws required, and he expected the Chambers would do the same.

The Prince promised to communicate to both Chambers the documents relating to the regency. On the following day the Chambers unanimously re-elected the officials of last session, and a message was received from the regent with documents relative to the regency. He requests the Chambers to acknowledge the necessity for the regency.

Later From Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, Nov. 5.—The steamer Circassian, from Liverpool on the 26th October, arrived here to-day. The Arabia arrived out on the 24th.

The British steamer Gorgon had arrived at Liverpool from her sounding voyage for another sub-marine cable from Newfoundland to the British channel.

Cotton closed dull, and all qualities has slightly declined.

Breadstuffs were very dull.

Provisions closed dull.

Consols 98⅛ a 98¾.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—It will be recollected that several months ago the government of Great Britain suggested, in general terms, that some mode ought to be adopted for verifying the nationality of vessels, which could be mutually used by both parties without offense to either, but the distinct form of the proposition has not been made, nor is it known what arrangement her Majesty's government will recommend. It is not, however, considered to be necessary for the United States to take the initiative in this matter, as the law of nations is acknowledged by Great Britain to mean that for which our government has always contended; and this to the latter is satisfactory. If England desires any modification of it, her proposition will, of course, be entitled to consideration.

The subsistance of the dispatch of Lord Napier to the State Department is represented to be in effect that the Nicaraguan government will avail itself of the aid of the British fleet to prevent the landing of filibusters.

Our government considers itself able to enforce the neutrality laws. Should, therefore, Walker and his followers fall into the hands of the British, and thus be prevented from carrying out their designs, it would prove an occurrence much to be deprecated, as it would produce an unpleasant state of feeling against the British government.

General Herran, who has had recent interviews with the Secretary of State concerning the Cass-Herran treaty, will return to New York on Friday.—*Balt. Sun.*

Conviction of Murder.—Policeman Shot Dead.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Henry Gambrill, one of a notorious gang of rowdies who infest the southern part of the city, and who murdered Policeman Benton about a month ago, was this afternoon convicted of murder in the first degree.

This evening Policeman Rigdon, who was the principal witness in the trial of Gambrill, was also shot dead about an hour ago, in the western part of the city, by one of the same gang. The murder was committed in the officer's house, in the presence of his wife and children. Rigdon was an active and faithful officer. The murderer's name is Corre. Great excitement prevails in that part of the city, and threats are made of lynching him.

Officer Benton, who was killed by Gambrill, was one of the best officers in the city, and was the chief witness against Gambrill's brother on a charge of incendiarism.

The Michigan Election.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Cooper (dem.) is elected in the first congressional district by about 100 majority. The fourth district is still in doubt. From present indications the legislature stands: Senate, 22 republicans, 10 democrats; House, 46 republicans, 33 democrats. The whole republican State ticket is elected by from 6,000 to 10,000.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—If the counties yet to hear from poll the same vote as in 1856, the democratic State ticket is elected.

Wisconsin Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Larragee, democrat, is elected in the 3d Congressional district.

Letter to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, dated

ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen Co., Nov. 2.

I have just heard of a horrid affair and outrage committed in this county, about 20 miles below this place.—The facts as I heard them are as follows: A company of young men, five in number, in a drunken spree on last Tuesday night, went to the house of a very poor man of the name of Baker, and went in, apparently friendly, when one of the crowd threw a pail of water on the fire and put it out, leaving them all in total darkness. One of them then threw Baker's wife on the floor with great violence. The poor fellow seized one of his two little children, his wife springing up took the other, and they ran towards the house of his old father, a distance of three or four hundred yards; but they were overtaken, and Baker was most cruelly whipped, after throwing him upon the ground and choking him until he could not call for help. They then left him, and he went on to his father's. On arriving there, his mother told him his house was on fire, and looking back he saw it was in a light blaze, and every thing the poor fellow had in the world was destroyed. The same lawless crowd then went to the house of his brother, another Baker, and broke open his door, knocked down his wife, tore off his shirt, and ran the whole family off the place. His house and every thing in it was also burnt.

The Bakers were remarkably harmless and inoffensive men. There is great sympathy for them in their neighborhood.

An old free negro by the name of Young, and his wife, who live close by the Bakers, were also most cruelly beaten, and nearly all their household furniture destroyed. It is generally believed this too was the work of the same lawless rioters.

Three of the rascals have been arrested, and two have made their escape.

☞ Stolterfort, Sons & Co.'s Liverpool Circular says of European crops:

"Our grain crops are now all secured. Wheat is a full average crop, if not more, and in addition our farmers have still large stocks of old grain on hand. In France the crops have also been good. In Spain and Portugal they are defficient, which necessitates foreign imports. In Germany they are under an average. In the Black Sea and Danubian localities they are but moderate. In the United States they appear to have been far from abundant. For the present, prices abroad are higher than here, and imports will thus be prevented for a time, but ultimately we shall require foreign supplies, for our imports during the last 12 months, with a large crop of our own, amounted to 4,800,000 quarters of wheat and equal to two millions barrels of flour. The crop of barley is but a very moderate one; that of oats is under an average, and those of beans and peas are decidedly bad. Potato is a very large crop; complaints were heard some time ago of their being extensively diseased, but of late we have heard much less about it.—The root crops have improved much from the late rains; this is of great importance, as feeding stuff has been much too high for a considerable time."

The British Woolen Trade.

At a recent meeting of the British Association" Mr. E. Baines read a valuable paper on "The Wollen Manufacture of England." In 1799 the British imported 2,263,000 lbs. of foreign and colonial wool, and in 1857 127,000,000 of which 90,000,000 was retained for home consumption and the rest exported. "The total value of the woollen and the worsted goods and yarn exported last year was $13,645,000; it having been much checked during the last ninety years by the introduction of the cotton manufacture, of which, in goods and yarn, £38,-289,000 worth was exported last year." He thought it not safe to assume that there were more than 150,000 operatives engaged in the wollen trade and 125,000 in the worsted trade, making 275,000 together, while the total number of persons directly dependent upon the trade might be set down at 837,500, (including the workers,) there being a larger number of dependent workers in auxiliary trades than in connexion with any other manufacture, raw cotton and silk being wholly imported, and flax very nearly so. The wages of those engaged in the woolen manufacture would average 12s 6d. a week for each man, woman, and child, making for the 150,000 workers £4,875,000 a year. The annual value of the woollen manufacture of the Kingdom might be thus stated, and certainly with the reliance that the figures were not excessive: Foreign and colonial wool, 79,-903,000 lbs., worth £4,717,000; 80,000,000 lbs. of British wool, £5,000,000; 30,000,000 lbs. shoddy, at 2 1-2d., and 15,000,000 lbs. mungo, at 4¾d., worth £609,-000; cotton and cotton warps, £206,000; making about 10 1-2 millions sterling for materials. Then there came dye wares, oils, and soap, £1,500,000; wages, £4,-875,000; rent, wear and tear, interest, profit, &c., £3,-381,000; making a grand total of £20,190,000 as the value of the woollen manufacture of the Kingdom. The paper occupied an hour and three quarters in reading, and Mr. Baines referred, in illustration, to nearly a score of elobrate tables. Amongst many other things dwelt upon Mr. Baines minutely explained the peculiarities of the trade of the three districts united to form "the Leeds clothing district." He especially described the origin and growth of the shoddy and mungo trades, of which Batley is the centre; and he argued that—fairness of dealing being of course implied—those trades were in almost every sense an advantage, especially for their making again useful cloth of rags once thrown aside as useless.

The Bon-Mots of Talleyrand.

A wonderful wit was Talleyrand. His bon-mots, which for thirty years were the delight of Frenchmen and the rest of mankind, are marked not merely by the brevity which is always the soul of wit, but by subtlety of thought and delicacy of expression which constitute their highest charm. Besides this, his keenest sarcasms had usually a certain air of good breeding that distinguished them, greatly to his credit, from the malignant jests of Rogers and the rough retorts of Douglas Jerrold. Nothing in the way of a witty and civil rebuke could be finer than his reproof of a young gentleman who was boasting of the extreme beauty of his mother, apparently implying that it might account for the same advantage in the person of the son: *C'etait donc*, said the great diplomat, blandly, *Monsieur votre pere qui n'etait pas si bien!* "It was your *father*, then, who was not handsome!" Lord Holland, in his Foreign Reminiscences, gives another bon-mot of Talleyrand which is not to be found in the old list of his clever sayings. At the time when the celebrity of Chateaubriand, the vainest of all Frenchmen, was rapidly on the wane, it happened to be mentioned in conversation that he was growing quite deaf, and that he complained bitterly of that infirmity. *Je comprends*, said Talleyrand *depuis qu'on a cesse de parler de lui, il se croit sourd!* "I understand; since every body has ceased talking about him he believes himself deaf!" The only ungallant remark that is recorded among his innumerable jests is his saucy comment on the tender regard that he had once entertained for Madame de Stael: "*Il faut avoir aime Mme. de Stael pour connaitre tout le bonheur d'aimer une bete!*" But his finest witticism, and as happy a sarcasm as ever came from any man, is told in Lord Brougham's Times of George III. This has all the politeness as well as the subtle wit that usually characterized the bon-mots of Talleyrand. Not long after his breach of friendship with Madame de Stael that very intellectual and extremely masculine woman wrote her novel of Delphine, in which she satirized her former friend in the character of an old woman, while she intended all the delicate charms of the heroine to be taken as her own. Chancing to meet Madame de S. soon after the publication of the book in a fashionable assembly, he said to her, bowing politely, "I understand, madame, that in your last novel you and I figure *disguised as females!*" The retort was certainly a stunner, and for keen wit was such as no other man could have made. But never was a wind-bag so handsomely punctured as when he took the "sublime" out of an egotistical and vainglorious speech of Mirabeau. At some important political crisis the great orator was descanting in society on the qualities which a minister required to extricate the nation from its difficulties, namely, great knowledge, genius, familiarity with the upper classes, popularity with the lower classes, the gift of writing and speaking eloquently, all of which qualities it was obvious enough he reckoned as his own. Every body stared with admiration but Talleyrand, who simply listened attentively to the end, and then observed: "It seems to me you have omitted one of the qualities of this remarkable man; should he not be very much pitted with the smallpox?" (*pique de la petite verole.*) This could be none other than Mirabeau, and the effect upon the auditors can only be imagined.

Boston Post.

FABRICATION OF DIAMONDS.—One of the most curious sights in Paris is said to be afforded by a visit to the vast workshops of M. Bourgignon, where the whole process of transforming a few grains of dirty, heavy sand into a diamond of the purest water, is daily going on, with the above purpose of deceiving every body but the buyer. The coloring matter for imitating emeralds, rubies and sapphires, is entirely mineral, and has been brought to high perfection by M. Bourgignon. Many operators are employed, whose business it is to polish the colored stones and line the false pearls with fish scales and wax; the scales of the roach and dace are chiefly employed for this purpose. They must be stipped from the fish while living, or the glistening hue, so much admired in the real pearl, cannot be imitated.

The Approaching Methodist Conference.—A Storm Ahead.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Carolina is to assemble in Newbern early in December, and we fear that some of those unpleasant scenes which characterized the last Conference, at Goldsboro,' are to be enacted over again here.

We learn from good authority that one Dr. Carter—the *doctor* in his case, we belive, is *bogus*—a member of the Conference, has preferred charges against Dr. Deems, and that he will be arraigned and have to defend himself at the next meeting of the Conference.

Now of Church quarrels and Sectarian animosities and bickerings, we know nothing and care less, but we think that it requires but little perception to see through this war upon Deems. Whether the charges be preferred by Dr. Carter or Dr. anybody else, it matters not, it all resolves itself into this: It is Dr. Smith vs. Dr. Deems. Dr. Carter, and the other *Doctors* and brothers are only the mouth pieces, or more properly, the tools of Smith, and all belong to that Virginia wing of the North Carolina Conference, who have never forgiven Deems for the brilliant victory which he gained over Smith, in Petersburg, a few years ago. They may persecute him as much as they please, and continue to prefer charges, but the more they endeavor to traduce him the higher will he rise, and when Dr. Carter, and other doctors, who have endeavoured to elevate themselves by abusing Deems and licking Smith's boots, shall have passed into oblivious forgetfulness, Dr. Deem's name will stand unsullied, one of the brightest ornaments that adorned the M. E. Church during the 19th century.

It has been our good fortune to know Dr. Deems, and while those who know *us* know that we don't take on much about preachers of any denomination, we know *him* to be a high-toned gentleman. We have known him and heard him preach, occasionally, for the last fifteen years, and we believe him to be a zealous follower of the meak and lowly Jesus. His friends need not fear—in any contest between Dr. Deems and *Doctor* Carter, it will be easy to be determine who will gain the victory. As for ourself, we would much prefer that the Conference pass off *in peace*, whether its members can exhibit *brotherly kindness* to each other or not.

Newbern Daily Progress.

Of Dr. Carter we know nothing. Dr. Deems we have had business intercourse with—have heard him preach—have marked his daily walk and conversation for years, and can truly say that, in all things he has borne himself as a quiet, unobtrusive Christian gentleman. He is known and admired as a scholar and a man of genius—an ornament to the State and to the Church to which he belongs.—We regret exceedingly the existence of the unfortunate difficulties referred to, which, however, are not strictly cognizable in the columns of a secular paper.

Suicide of a Cotton Broker.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—Robert H. Chilton, a Cotton Broker in New Orleans, committed suicide this morning.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—There were eighteen deaths from yellow fever, on Thursday, in this city.

Rail Road Stock.

Ten Shares of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Stock, was recently sold at Halifax at the reduced price of $57 per share.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

DEATH OF MR. THOMPSON.—Mr. Thos. Thompson, who was accidently shot a few days ago by Mr. Verbin Castlebury, the particulars of which we gave in our last paper, died from the effects of the wound about 9 o'clock on Tuesday last. The wound was not supposed at first to have been fatal, but it has unfortunately proved so. The ball, which was not extracted up to the time of his death, must have pierced some vital part of the body.

Raleigh Register, 6th inst.

☞ Our Know-Nothing friends are reveling in the anticipation of a jolly time this winter. They calculate confidently upon a Kilkenny cat fight amorg the Democracy over the Senatorial election, and their faces, which but a short time back were elongated to the length of a hand saw, and nearly as sharp, are now drawn up like the merry phiz of a Dutch alderman over his cups. Cuffy at a husking frolic—we mean nothing offensive by the comparison—never presented an appearance more intense and *concentrated* happiness, than do these amiable gentlemen at the prospect of a little trouble in the Democratic family. Well, well, we are not so selfish as to wish to deny them this morsel of gratification, and when we remember that the only enjoyment which fate ever permits them to have is in anticipating some event never to happen, we are rather disposed to encourage them than to put a damper on their hopes. Laugh on, then, gentlemen, at the *expected* breakup in our ranks; *perhaps* it may be to your wishes; but don't forget one thing, that we can lick you out of your boots at any and all times, no matter what little affairs of our own we may have to settle.—*Elizabeth City Pioneer.*

From the Elizabeth City Pioneer.

DEAR SIR:—I hold that when a public servant discharges his duties in such manner as to merit approbation it should not be withheld. I therefore ask that I may, through your columns, express my appreciation, and I believe of all my county, (Perquimans,) who came in contact with him, as suitors, witnesses, jurors, &c., of Judge Shepherd, as such.

He caused by his course more business to be transacted during the term of our Superior Court than I have ever known before in any three terms, commencing Monday at 11 o'clock, and thereafter each day at 10, (and frequently carrying the sitting into night) until Saturday evening, when no more business could be paraded by the bar. He is learned, eloquent, patient, calm, laborious, urbane, prompt, decisive, and ready; just, without being cruel, and in all a model Judge.

I do not mean to say that, in point of legal ability, he is superior or equal to some of his senior brethren, for such would perhaps be presumption in a member of the bar, much worse in an outsider; but this I do say, that as a jurist he is an ornament to the bench, and that there was so much of common sense and justice in his opinions, that it would strike one if it was not law it ought to be.

By his general demeanor the impress of his integrity was such that I predict, if he continue on the bench until he shall have made a circuit of the State, no man will have the confidence of the people in a more eminent degree, and certainly none more deservedly.

Cape Fear has given us two of the very best Judges (in my humble opinion) that have graced the bench of North Carolina in my day. Yours, &c., Y.

Such are the facilities in Indiana for obtainining a divorce that the Indianapolis Journal says there are full a thousand cases now before the courts, four-fifths of which are from out of the State. Some legislative action on the subject will be taken at the next session of he Legislature.

PLANTATION GOODS.

KERSEYS, BLANKETS, Oznaburghs and heavy Wool Shifts for Plantation use, cheap by
Nov. 4th HEDRICK & RYAN.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WITH A VIEW of supplying the Wholesale Trade, we have purchased direct from manufacturers and agents, a larger stock of Staple Goods than ever before offered in Wilmington, and at prices which will defy competition. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Nov. 4th

TWELVE-AND-A-HALF CENTS BLEACHED COTTON.

BETTER GOODS than can be had for the money at any other store in the State. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Nov. 4th

SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, Hood and Dubias. For sale by [030] J. S. WILLIAMS.

LADIES CLOAKS, Mantillas and Shawls of every description kind. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
October 30.

DRESS GOODS.

MERINOS, Muslin de Lanes, Amelines, Cashmeres, Poplins, Poil de Chevres, Valencias, Prints, Ginghams, and Fancy Silks. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 1.

BOOKS DIRECT FROM NASHVILLE TENN.,

ANNALS OF SOUTHERN METHODISM FOR 1857, by Dr. Deems, Containing a valuable Collection of information;
Methodist Hymn Books with Ritual Turkey Morocco;
do. do. do. do. Clasps do. do.
Theophilus Walton, a Reply to Theodosia Ernest, a Book that can be read by all with profit;
Life of Bishop Capers, at
KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.
Nov. 5, 1858. Market Street.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.
Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.
Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.
All work warranted as represented.
☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.
TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY,
Proprietor.
Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—42-1y

A BARGAIN.

HAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE WEST, I offer for sale all my *LANDS* in this County, viz: 400 acres where I now live, adjoining the town of Whiteville, with about 100 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, 200 good Oak and Hickory and 100 Swamp; 1,540 acres from 1½ to 3 miles West of the above and on both sides of the W. & M. Railroad, good Pine, Oak and Hickory, about 100 acres Swamp, with 7 tasks of Turpentine, 2 small Dwelling Houses, 4 or 5 Cabins, good Storehouse and one of the best stands in the County for a Store and Distillery, and would make a fine Cotton farm, in good hands, being beautifully situated; 531 acres 4½ miles Southwest of Whiteville Depot, with about 200 acres of rich Swamp, partly ditched. If it would be any inducement to the purchaser I would sell 10 *LIKELY NEGROES*, all but 2 young, 8 of them men. I would take pleasure in showing the premises to any one wishing to purchase. CALVIN HAYNES.
Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 21st. 29-5taw-tf—8-tf

HACKERS AND PULLERS,

OF OUR BRAND. Just received and for sale by
J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
Oct. 30. Herald copy. 47

BOXING AXES! BOXING AXES!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE J. M. ROBINSON brand. just received and for sale by
Oct. 30th J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
Herald copy.

BROAD SWEED IRON.

6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. A full assortment for sale by
J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
Oct. 30. Herald copy. 47

LEATHER AND GUM BELTING.

FOR SALE BY
J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
Oct. 30. Herald copy. 47

SEWING NEEDLES AND SCISSORS,

OF EXTRA QUALITY. For sale by
J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
Oct. 30. Herald copy. 47

TO OUR TOWN & COUNTRY FRIENDS.

WE BEG LEAVE TO Call your attention to our stock of Goods, which will be found quite complete, and will be kept so, by *FRESH IMPORTATIONS.* Among our stock of *GROCERIES*, may be found—
Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars;
Rio, Laguayra, Java and St. Domingo Coffee;
Butter, Cheese and Lard;
Mess Pork, Beef and Tongues;
Nos. 1 and 3 Mackerel, Codfish;
Family, Superfine and Fine Flour, and Buckwheat;
Irish Potatoes and Onions,
Adamantine and Tallow Candles;
Colgate's No. 1, Pale and Family Soaps;
Toilet Soap, Starch, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Pickles, Preserves, Catsup, Powder and Shot, Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware, Crockery